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# INGS

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46 Avg.  
041 112,630  
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# MEATS

New York  
ov. 18, 1944  
\$44.00-50.00  
38.00-44.00  
28.00-34.00  
30.00-44.00  
26.00-36.00  
44.00-48.00  
42.00-47.00  
52.00-55.00

# PRICES

ov. 19, 1944  
\$29.00-36.50  
22.00-33.00  
15.50-23.00  
20.00-25.00  
15.00-18.50  
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# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

the Rankin, Librarian,  
School of Forestry &  
University of Mich.  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN



IN IDAHO

THE GATTELMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1948

ATTEND THE AMERICAN NATIONAL'S 51ST ANNUAL CONVENTION, BOISE, IDAHO, JANUARY 13-15, 1948

# ***Thanks a Million*** **for** **BUILDING DENVER**

## **To a 1,000,000-Head Cattle Market in 1947**

Yes! For the first time in DENVER'S 61-year history cattle and calf receipts exceeded 1,020,000 head — cattle and calf slaughter at DENVER climbed to 400,000 head — an all-time record.

This improvement in DENVER receipts and slaughter is attributable almost entirely to a better price relationship to other market and packing centers, brought about by equitable freight rate adjustments since 1940.

The livestock producer in the Intermountain West first looks to DENVER when judging net return values on his livestock. The DENVER AREA producer knows, thru greater net returns, what tremendous value DENVER'S eleven packing plants have been in setting new prices on his livestock thru competitive bidding with all outside interests.

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY is proud of the part it has played in helping the western cattle producer profit to a greater degree. Our efforts for the producer will continue.

### **THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY**

**The Livestock Market as Modern as Tomorrow**



# FRANKLIN VACCINES AND SUPPLIES



## Increase Your Livestock Earnings by Decreasing Your Livestock Losses!

THE easiest money an owner of stock makes is when he heads off costly infections. To immunize early with the right Franklin vaccine is to protect your profits.

Be sure you have the latest Franklin catalog so you can be informed on the latest developments in disease and parasite control.



It's  
**FREE**  
SEND FOR IT  
today

## Let FRANKLIN Help You Work Out a Simple Program of Prevention!

**LOOK AHEAD.** What steps should you take to avoid infections, parasites and other forms of preventable losses? Plan now to have the right FRANKLIN Protective Product at hand at the right time. Be early enough to avoid those first losses. This can often save enough to more than pay for a whole season's supplies.

Try jotting down the dates and the items. Let the Franklin catalog and the local Franklin Dealer help. Follow thru on schedule. Then watch the benefits show up in your bank balance at the end of the season.

**NO MORE BLACKLEGS!**  
Be safe by immunizing every calf with the one dose Franklin Blackleg Bacterin, powerful potency of 10 to 1 concentration.

**DOUBLE VALUE COMBINATION**  
Added protection against malignant edema in Franklin Clostridium Chauvei Septicus Bacterin.

**DO THIS ABOUT HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA!**

Give a protective dose of Franklin Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin as an aid in controlling "Shipping Fever."

**CLEAN UP COW HERD!**  
Franklin Brucella Abortus Vaccine is unexcelled for purity and potency



### FRANKLIN CASTRATOR

Bloodless Castration — Quick, Clean, Safe. Jaws adjustable to ages and to wear. High grade steel. \$17.50 prepaid.

**GET RID OF GRUBS!**  
Use Franklin Warble Treatment for the destruction of Ox Warbles. In powder form for convenient application.

**HORSE BOTS!**  
Eliminate bots and stomach worms with Franklin Bot Capsules.



**O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.**

DENVER KANSASCITY WICHITA ALLIANCE AMARILLO FT WORTH MARFA  
EL PASO SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES PORTLAND BILLINGS CALGARY

Drug Store Agencies

# Take time tea

**H**ave you ever mapped—with pins and thread, or with pencil on paper—the daily “chore route” of your farm or ranch? Have you figured how much back-tracking you do, how many unnecessary extra steps you walk in a day? Have you taken time to save time, and steps, and labor?

A number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations have made practical work studies on farms and ranches, with some astounding results. For example, one dairy farmer (who thought himself pretty efficient) adopted improved machine milking techniques. He rearranged his barn to save steps and time in feeding and watering. He saved himself two miles of walking per day, cut his daily chore time by two hours and five minutes. That's 730 miles of walking and 760 hours of work in a year. In making the changes, he spent less than \$50.

Indiana tells of farmers who, by planning their work, are raising hogs with one quarter their former hours of labor . . . There's a report of men making hay in 90 man-minutes per ton; while others using similar equipment—but older, harder ways of working—spend twice that time . . . There are scores of other examples.

Perhaps you cannot make such great savings in your operations. Maybe you can make more. It's certainly worth looking into, for even *little* savings are important. Five steps saved a day makes a mile in a year. Five minutes a day gives you three extra days a year.

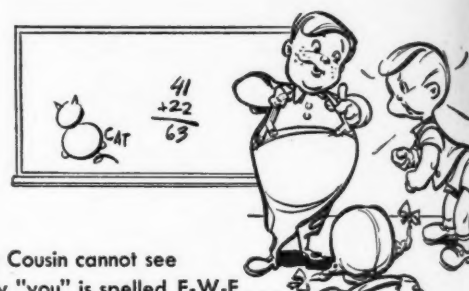
There's no master plan to fit every farm and ranch, because no two are exactly the same. You have to work

out your *own* plan of improvement. But the time it takes may well be the most profitable time you've ever spent.

A four-step scheme is suggested. *First*, consider each job or chore separately. Break it down into its parts. Check each part with a watch or tape measure and see how many steps or time can be saved. *Second*, compare your methods with those of your neighbors. *Third*, examine their methods and check the details of your work methods. *Fourth*, develop and apply the new method. In a nutshell, “Plan your work and work your plan.”

Time studies and job analysis have helped Swift & Company increase efficiency and make important savings. That's why we so confidently suggest similar studies in your operations. One excellent bulletin on this subject is Number 307, published by Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. It's interesting reading and worth writing for. Your county agent, or state agricultural college can tell of other bulletins on the same subject.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin cannot see  
Why “you” is spelled E-W-E . . .  
Neither can we!



## The American Way

In the livestock-meat industry, as in all American business, profit provides the basic incentive for work, enterprise and action. Profit *makes the mare go* for livestock producers,

meat packers and retailers. Too little profit by one section creates an unbalance in the industry. If one part of the livestock-meat industry suffers continued loss, all of us are hurt in the long run.

However, a margin of profit fair to one section of the livestock-meat industry might be quite unfair to another. For instance, we at Swift & Company know perfectly well that both livestock producers and retailers require a higher margin of profit, because of their relatively small volume. On the other hand, nationwide meat packers must build up a tremendous volume of sales to make up for a very small margin of profit per unit—a margin that has been consistently lower than that earned by any other manufacturing industry in America.

Over a period of years, Swift & Company has earned, on the average, less than two cents on each dollar of sales (a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled). Over the same period, the average amount returned to producers for agricultural raw materials, including livestock, wool and hides, has been 75 cents out of each dollar we received. This is not a profit. Out of this 75 cents producers must pay the cost of production.

Whether livestock prices are high or low or whether meat is high-priced or inexpensive—Swift & Company can earn a reasonable profit only by adding together many tiny savings on a large volume of business.

*C. J. Stewart*  
Vice-President, Swift & Company

## Housing Hints for Beef Cattle

from South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station  
Bulletin No. 382

Under most conditions, there is no need to control temperature in buildings used for beef cattle. They can stand low winter temperatures. In fact, fattening animals frequently have difficulty in dissipating heat from their bodies. On the other hand, electric fans have been used to “cool off” highly fattened cattle kept in closed barns.

A closed building with a wall of single thickness provides enough protection for young calves and breeding stock even in severe weather. In colder areas, calves starting on feed may need partially closed shelter for a few days. Straw lofts in sheds or one-story barns reduce moisture condensation and frosting. They tend, too, to minimize temperature variations, but usually there is no need for ventilation in either ceilings or side walls.

Closed barns are not recommended in most areas under most systems of production, because it is harmful for stock to go from a moist, warm barn into cold outside air. In semi-open sheds will have adequate circulation of air. The difference between inside and outside temperatures should be great enough to cause trouble. In fully enclosed buildings sufficient air movement can usually be provided. By opening doors and windows on one side of the building only, drafts can be avoided.

For an informative discussion of many phases of beef housing, read Bulletin No. 382, published by the University of South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station at Brookings, S. D. They will mail you a copy on request.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK  
CHICAGO 9, ILL.



# leave time

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## Controlling Roundworm in Sheep

by Walter Armer  
University of Arizona



Walter Armer

The control of roundworm on sheep ranches has been successfully tested by Dr. W. J. Pistor, University of Arizona Animal Pathologist. It consists of feeding a mixture of 1 part phenothiazine with 9 parts of ordinary granular salt. Roundworm, a serious plague, especially to sheep grazed on irrigated pastures, can be checked by phenothiazine and salt. Of course, it is not a cure-all. Badly infected sheep may have to be drenched. But feeding the mixture throughout the pasture period will prevent the worm population from reaching the dangerous level in the majority of cases. Phenothiazine, alone, is but one of a number of drugs known to aid in controlling roundworm in livestock. But during World War II, animal husbandmen discovered its effectiveness was greatly heightened when used with salt fed throughout the pasture season. Experiments begun in 1943 with sheep grazing on irrigated pastures in Arizona proved the remarkable value of the new mixture. It resulted in cutting down loss of sheep and in marketing lambs in better condition. Today a high percentage of sheep on Arizona farm lands receive the 1-9 phenothiazine and salt mixture.

This new treatment is economical as well as effective. It practically eliminates the necessity of drenching each animal individually to control roundworms—a costly and possibly dangerous practice.

### Soda Bill Sez:

...the man with a dull hoe is  
wasting nobody's time but his own.



## Martha Logan's Recipe for HAM LOAF

(Yield: One 8 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4 inch loaf)

3/4 pound ground ham	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 1/2 pound ground fresh pork	1 cup milk
2 eggs	1/3 cup brown sugar
1 cup dry bread crumbs	1 tablespoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons vinegar

Beat eggs. Combine meats, eggs, crumbs, salt, pepper, and milk. Mix thoroughly. Form into loaf in 8 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4 inch loaf pan. Combine sugar, mustard, and vinegar. Spread over meat. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour, or until meat has reached an internal temperature of 185° F.

## Track Down the Facts

A great family "man" is *Fiber Zibethicus*, better known to American farmers as the muskrat. He raises his many offspring in marshes, and about streams, lakes and ponds. Muskrat tracks are easily recognized by the drag of his knifelike tail, which shows up well in soft mud.



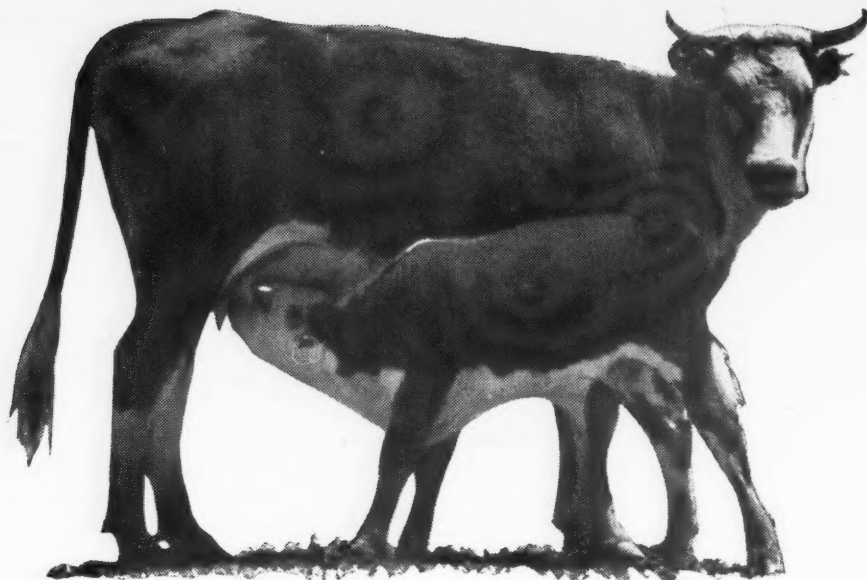
The muskrat-trapper works hard to make a living out of muskrat skins, and generally his efforts are rewarded. But there is one fact about his business that he tracked down long ago. He knows the price he can get for muskrat skins depends on the popular demand for finished pelts.

In the business of processing livestock into meat for people's use, we at Swift & Company have to keep track of the demand for meat everywhere in the nation. We must know, too, the weights and grades of cuts preferred by housewives. Experience has taught us that the price the producers receive for their livestock is governed by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.



• NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS •  
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

ary, 1948



## Beefsteaks coming up via Santa Fe all the way!

From range to stockyards, to packers, to the dinner table, Santa Fe does an important job of serving the live stock industry.

The knowledge gained through more than a half century of live stock service, plus constant improvements in equipment and facilities, has proven to stockmen that *Santa Fe all the way* is a dependable routing for their live stock shipments.

Let an experienced Santa Fe live stock representative work out details of your cattle shipments.

### Santa Fe System Lines

Serving the West and Southwest



W. E. Goodloe, General Live Stock Agent, Kansas City, Mo.  
G. B. Dolan, Live Stock Agent, Pueblo, Colo.  
M. N. Nelson, Live Stock Agent, Wichita, Kans.  
C. H. Jackson, General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.  
S. W. Wells, Traveling Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.  
J. M. Mulvihill, Live Stock Agent, Amarillo, Tex.  
F. L. Mulberry, Live Stock Agent, El Paso, Tex.  
W. J. Tilton, Live Stock Agent, San Angelo, Tex.

## Letters To The Editor

**SPLENDID SUGGESTION**—I enclose check for subscription to the *Producer*. The Public Land Committee recommendations article printed in the November issue was itself easily worth the price of the *Producer* for a year. The story about Vice-President Smith's testimony at the price hearings is very good, and states facts about high prices of cattle and other farm crops. I enjoy your magazine immensely and wish more small cattlemen would subscribe so they would be enlightened on a lot of things pertaining to their business . . . I am making one of my friends a present of a subscription and I think he will always be with you after reading a few copies.—Edgar Nielson, Millard County, Utah.

**FEED WILL BE NEEDED**—Winter has already started here. Snow has covered fall feed. Will take lots of food this winter. Corn crop short.—Joe Christenson, Freeborn County, Minn.

(Continued on Page 46)

### IN THIS ISSUE

	Page		Page
Program	11	Eye Judgment	33
Editorials	9	Experiments	43
Convention	11	Calendar	46
Bell Ranch	13	Shows, Sales	40
Secy. Reports	24	Breeds	41
Using Grass	10	Letters	6
Calif. Meeting	14	Round Range	44
Assn. Notes	16	Obituaries	46
Assn. Sidelites	20	Personals	45
F.-M. Notes	22	Bookshelf	45
Markets	26	Statistics	46
		Skull Creek	38

## AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$1.50 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$2.)

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## Bad News From Mexico

THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY of this country was shocked at the recent announcement that the program to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico by the traditional slaughter method always used in the United States had been abandoned. In its place, reliance—temporarily at least—is to be placed on a strict quarantine line to be maintained north of the infected area (250 miles or more from the nearest point in the United States), with the further indication that vaccination will be undertaken on a large scale to try to bring the disease under some degree of control.

Apparently the main reason for the change is the fact that the disease had spread over the major portions of a dozen or more states and that a continuation of the slaughter program would have had too drastic an impact upon the whole economy of those states.

Hindsight is always better than foresight, and looking back it now appears that the fight was lost before it started. Fighting foot-and-mouth disease is like fighting a fire; the most important factor is getting on the job quickly. In this instance it was more than six months after the outbreak occurred in Mexico, shortly after Oct. 15, 1946, before the field forces really got started, and actually it was a month or two longer before sufficient forces and equipment were available to do an effective job. As a consequence of this long delay, the operations for the past six months have been largely in the nature of marginal ones. True, 504,560 head of cattle and substantial numbers of other livestock were killed, but mostly on the fringes of the heavily infected zone—for the purpose of preventing further spread of the disease; and during that six-month period the main infected areas were being consolidated as indicated above, so that at the time the program was abandoned actually there were more infected municipalities than at any previous time. If the field forces could have got on the job quickly and prevented the spread within the main infected area as well as on the outskirts thereof, the result should have been different.

For the immediate future, we are in no greater danger than we have been at any time since the outbreak occurred—but everyone recognizes that merely sitting on a quarantine line will not suffice in the long run. At the beginning of the campaign Dr. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, remarked that "in fighting foot-and-mouth disease you either win or you lose—there are no draws." For the moment, we have lost, and the loss will be permanent unless Mexico can get her house in order and at the earliest possible date plan to renew the attack and push the quarantine line south—even though the program be slow.

Just how much vaccination may help in the matter remains to be seen. So far as is now known, there is only one type of the virus involved in the Mexican outbreak. That simplifies the matter somewhat. The big drawback to successful use of the vaccine is the fact that immunity gained lasts only five or six months, on the average. However, if generous supplies of vaccine can be secured at a fairly reasonable price, it may be found that it will be useful in conjunction with a renewal of the eradication program. If it can be used to facilitate the work and at the same time reduce the number of animals to be destroyed, that would be very beneficial. When all is said and done, foot-and-mouth disease will never be stamped out in Mexico, based on the present knowledge of the disease and methods of combating it, unless quick eradication of new outbreaks is employed.

The present situation urgently points to the need for research as to possible means of control in conjunction with an eradication program. The United States has in the past sent experts abroad to work with scientists of other countries on this problem. Now it would seem the time has arrived for the United States, at a safe point, to undertake research of its own. While it is claimed that Great Britain has conducted research within the confines of the British Isles for a period of some 20 years without a single break being traced to that research laboratory, it would seem unnecessary for the United States to take that risk. We have a sufficient number of islands under our control that surely one of them could be used for this purpose. Perhaps Swan Island in the Caribbean, for which an appropriation was secured to install a quarantine station, could be better used as a site of the research laboratory.

The livestock industry of this country is unwilling to give up the fight at this point. It insists that our government take every possible step to persuade Mexico to stay on the job and to give every possible assistance in carrying out a sound program. In any new program undertaken, full consideration must be given to the livestock owners who are called upon to sacrifice their animals. Some way must be found to protect them to the fullest possible extent during the period when they will suffer the most from the effects of the slaughter program. It would seem that adequate steps could be taken in this direction if a program is developed that calls for only gradual advance to the south. It is a real battle and a long one—but it can be won if an organization is perfected that will face these trying problems in advance and find a solution for them.

### GRASS IS A CROP—HARVEST IT WELL

## Facts at Work

THOSE WHO HEARD THE BROADCAST THE EVENING of Dec. 18 of Denver's Legion Sounding Board in which Dr. Alfred Crofts of the University of Denver and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, exchanged views on the subject of "Do Our Grazing Policies Protect the Public Interest" must have been a little surprised to hear that the sin of the stockman was largely that he lacked a public relations department.

This was charged by Dr. Crofts, and he said he had ferreted out a good deal of information on the other side of an argument he had presented a month or so ago and should now be in the position of moderator Judge Joseph E. Cook in the debate rather than taking a side against the livestock representative. (Dr. Croft's original broadcast was a pretty harsh indictment of the livestock industry, particularly the sheep industry, of the West.) To this charge the stockman can only plead that his industry is not organized in such a way

that it can spend untold amounts for publicity—as, for instance, the way the Forest Service does.

We wonder how many of those who have been attacking the industry would admit as much as Dr. Crofts has admitted, or would take the trouble to look into the facts. Dr. Crofts said that the general public was on his side (in his original broadcast) to a man, and just here he has given us an insight into the reason why the grazing land use debate has turned against the industry the way it has. It was not because of facts brought out that Dr. Crofts got public support. It was because of the way he presented his argument. In his original broadcast he did what the other critics have been doing—developed the unusual, the exciting. We have right along seen the edge that these critics have had in this tack. Their advantage has come from such catch phrases as "land grab," "cattle barons," "destruction of the range"—the exciting words the public likes and accepts without question.

Has the public stopped to ask whether it is necessary that half the land of the

(Continued on Page 38)

## Only Grazing Can Convert Our Great Grass Resources

**I**N REBUTTAL TO THE broadcast made a month or so by Dr. Alfred Crofts of the University of Denver, in which the livestock industry was severely censured for its use of western grazing land, Rad Hall, assistant to the executive secretary, accepted an invitation for the American National to present the livestock industry's point of view on the subject. From this broadcast, we excerpt the following:

Grass is the most important natural resource this country possesses. It has been estimated that more than 58 per cent of the land area of the United States is in grass. The only way that this great national resource can be converted into wealth is through grazing by livestock and, here in the West, where a much smaller percentage of the land is arable than in the East, the importance of the livestock industry in the economy of the entire area increases in proportion to the decline in acreage of arable lands.

From the standpoint of cash income for the year 1946, cattle and calves ranked first in Colorado, with two-and-a-half times that of its nearest competitor—grain. In Wyoming, cattle and calves were second only, and close to petroleum; in New Mexico, cattle and calves ranked first, and in Utah, they were second only to copper . . . The combined income of the cattle and sheep industries for that year easily ranged first in each of these four states.

In the 11 far western states, commonly referred to as the public land states, the

acreage of land owned by the federal government or controlled by various federal agencies (including lands in Indian reservations) as of 1939 was almost exactly one-half the total land acreage in those states. This, however, did not include lands under the control of the Reclamation Service, nor of the army, navy and some minor agencies—so that actually, at the present time, considerably more than 50 per cent of the total area in these states is owned or controlled by the federal government.

The livestock industry has done its part in the development of the area and in creating new wealth—not only for its own benefit but for the benefit of the community at large. Many individuals are directly concerned through employment in the livestock industry; while numerous businessmen, bankers, commission men and others are, to a considerable degree, dependent upon the success of the livestock industry for their own well-being.

Because of the important position thus held by the livestock industry in the economy of the entire area, stockmen have been alarmed by recent changes in the policy of administering certain public lands chiefly valuable for grazing, and more particularly the grazing lands controlled by the United States Forest Service.

The Forest Service has become more and more arbitrary in its management of grazing lands. With practically no basic law defining the administration of these lands, they are today administered under rules and regulations formed by the Forest Service itself, frequently changed to become more binding and restrictive with the full force of law. In addition to this gradual change in attitude, there has

likewise been a change of policy in regard to grazing use; and it is this change of policy that has brought strenuous protests from livestock permittees using the forest areas.

Stockmen have regarded grass as an annual crop, to be harvested the same as many other crops. The Forest Service no longer so regards it. Instead it has gradually insisted on lighter and lighter grazing use until, finally, it has adopted the rule in most areas at least that 60 per cent or more of the annual grass crop should be left on the ground at the end of the grazing season. If this is not done, the Forest Service insists that the area is overgrazed; and the permittees are notified of further reductions in numbers or in season of use, or both, while in some instances whole areas have been closed to grazing.

It should be remembered that the For-  
(Continued on Page 34)

## REDUCTION OF BREEDING HERD HAS GONE FAR ENOUGH—REED

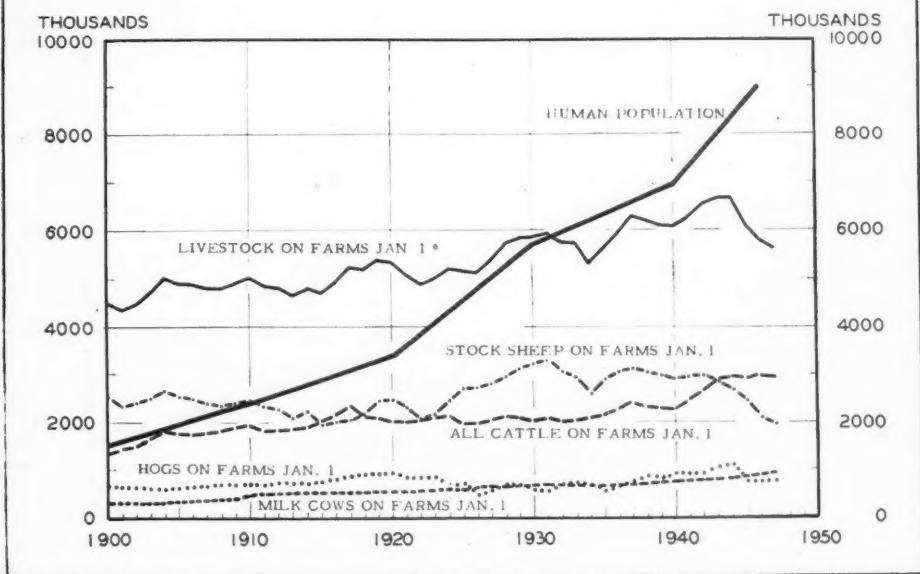
On the subject of livestock numbers, H. E. Reed, director of the livestock branch in U. S. Agriculture Department's production and marketing administration, is quoted as follows from an address made at the convention of the California Wool Growers Association recently:

"From a long-time point of view, the outstanding factor in the (livestock, meat) situation is the decline in livestock numbers, and it is high time that we consider what is happening to our breeding herds and flocks. From a high of 85,000,000 head on Jan. 1, 1945, our cattle numbers probably will be down to less than 77,000,000 at the beginning of 1948. Slaughter during 1948 may bring the Jan. 1, 1949, total down to about 74,000,000. Since early 1945 we have been eating more beef than we produced on our ranches and farms, and to do so we have dipped into our breeding herd as far as it appears we should. Around 78,000,000 or 79,000,000 head of cattle and calves seems to be just about what we are able to maintain year in and year out with normal weather and average grain and feed production. If horse and mule numbers continue to decrease we probably could raise this maximum limit to around 85,000,000.

"Now, of course, our breeding herds have been well culled during this period of high prices, particularly this year, and they are probably in a state of higher productivity than ever before. But we cannot continuously meet such demands for meat as lie ahead by cutting down our producing herds. Prospective markets for the output of our beef herds are very favorable, and it is up to producers to decide whether there is to be a further reduction in cattle numbers during this period of high prices or whether these numbers are to be built up again over the next several years so as to take care of future demand for beef."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

## CALIFORNIA POPULATION OUTRUNS LIVESTOCK NUMBERS



\* All cattle stock sheep and hogs

A. M. I. 83

Story on California Meeting on Page 14



# ALL SET FOR BOISE?

## Here's the Program:

First, you ought by now to have a room reservation. If not, write to Leon Weeks, box 2368, Boise, Ida., who is the capable secretary of Idaho Cattlemen's Association. Send along \$5 (it will be applied on your rent or returned in case you cancel) although at this late date we believe he may be running into a little trouble with the problem. Says he:

"If you don't see me at the convention, you'll know I left town because of the room situation."

It's a tough job, Leon. We know. But seriously, folks, you can bank on Leon—and accommodations.

\* \* \*

And now for some brass-tack talk about the program plans. They're nearing completion as we go to press, and they promise to be more than ordinarily interesting. The list of speakers has been selected with an eye to the problems peculiar to this 1947-48 period. Each of the men is considered an authority in his field; each will bring to the convention platform up-to-the-moment data of concern to every cattleman in the association.

Alan Rogers, president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, one of the prominent livestock men of the northwest section which will be host to the association, and a second vice-president of the National, has chosen to speak on the provocative subject, why organize, and should give his listeners plenty to think about.

No small importance attaches to the address scheduled by Guy Scudder of Sumner, Neb., who will discuss what's ahead for the feeder. As a well known midwestern feeder himself, Mr. Scudder speaks with authority on the subject.

George R. Dressler, secretary of the National Retail Meat Dealers Association, will come from Chicago for the cattlemen's assembly. The message he will bring concerns the advantages of trade relations in the meat industry and the possibility of greater meat consumption.

R. T. Clark, coordinator of beef cattle research at the agricultural experiment station, Bozeman, Mont., will talk on crossbreeding — a topic of more than passing interest to every cattleman today.

With the Mexican foot-and-mouth disease situation very much on everyone's mind, the report of Albert K. Mitchell of New Mexico will be an especially timely one. Mr. Mitchell, a past president of the American National, has been serving as chairman of the advisory committee to Agriculture Secretary Anderson on foot-and-mouth disease; in that capacity he has been able to observe and evaluate at first hand every aspect of the course taken by the epidemic in our neighbor to the south. His review may be expected to be logically

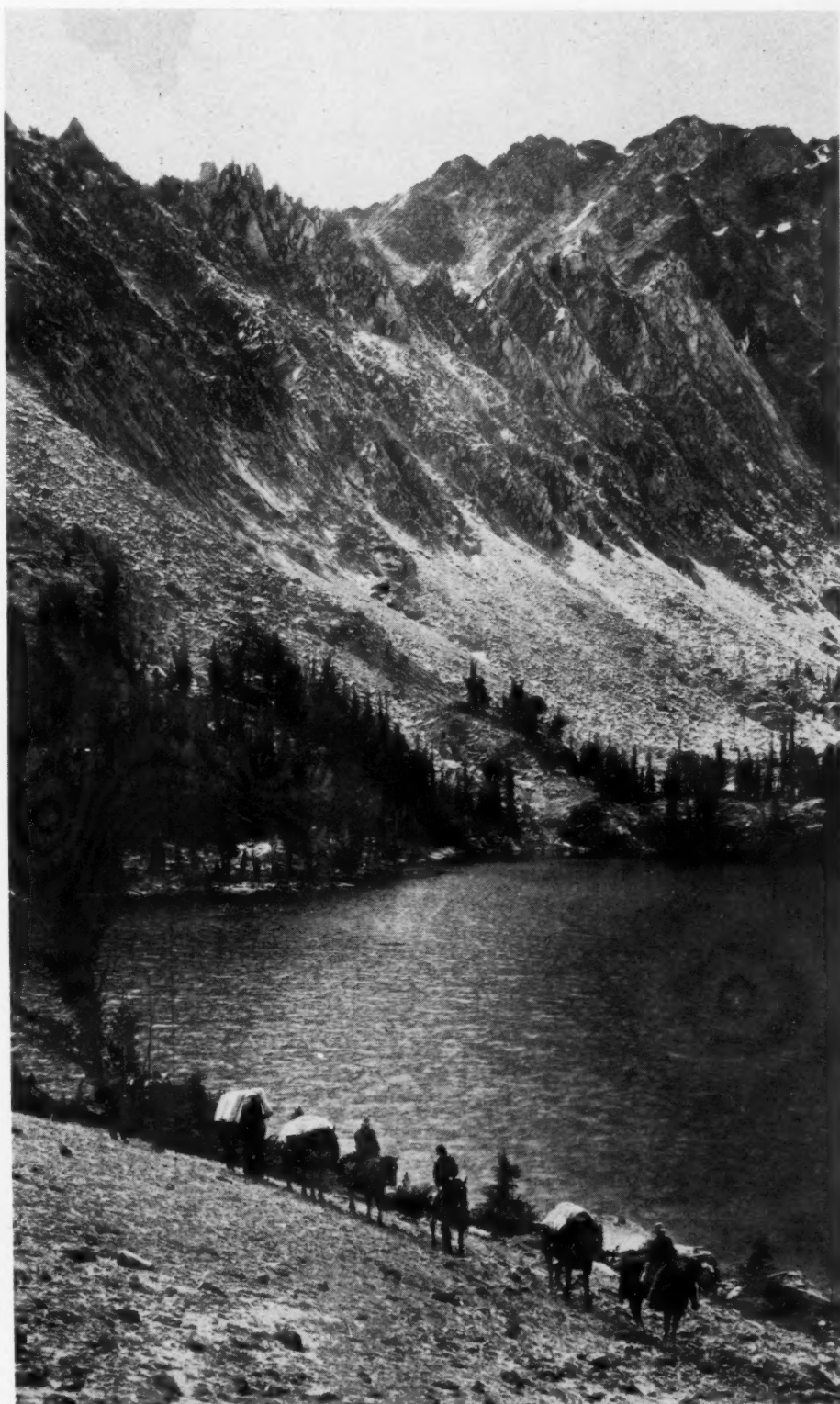
presented, authentic and of particular weight at this time.

The address of Paul C. Smith of Swift & Co., Chicago, will deal with current meat problems. We know that Mr. Smith's material will indeed be current.

M. J. Cook, chief of the packers and stockyards division, Washington, will of-

fer a discussion of general marketing matters. This will be followed by a round-table group discussion on the Packers and Stockyards Act and marketing problems generally.

Colonel F. W. ImMasche, assistant director of the Production and Marketing Administration at Washington, is on the



Idaho riders enjoy a view of sparkling water, close-notched hills.



The nation's livestock men, journeying to Boise, Idaho, in mid-January for their 51st annual convention, will be seeing the state house at Boise (top photo) in person.

In the lower picture, the beautiful Union Pacific railroad station at Boise, which will welcome American National delegates to that city for the early-1948 cowmen's get-together.



program for a speech on the livestock and meat situation in general, with particular reference to the outlook for the range cattleman.

Open discussions are booked on such major topics as foot-and-mouth disease; price control and rationing, and prospects for the future of the industry.

\* \* \*

And don't go 'way at this point, folks! The fun and entertainment angle are coming in for their share of attention in the convention blueprint. The juniors and the ladies will have their own affairs in addition to the over-all banquet-dance-luncheon - and - breakfast ideas already set. It's a pretty sure thing that the townspeople of Boise are out to make certain that the nation's cattlemen find nothing to complain about in their brand of hospitality.

### Step in Right Direction

Over 300 cattlemen attended the first annual meeting of the Malheur Cattle and Horse Raisers Association at Vale, Ore., on Dec. 5 and 6. Matters appearing on the agenda included various local problems as well as discussions on brand inspection, disease, range utilization, etc. W. W. Scott, president of the new organization, delivered a short speech which is reproduced below:

This is the first annual meeting of the Malheur Cattle and Horse Raisers Association. Malheur is one of the largest cattle counties in the state, with about 550 operators and an average of 230 head of cattle per operator, which means 126,500 head of cattle.

The objective of this association is protection and betterment of the stock industry.

Betterment of stock can be achieved by better breeding, better feeding and care, improvement of our range feed and water, culling out of the scrubs from our herds and better cooperation.

Protection means a strong campaign against all animal diseases and the molesting of our herds by thieves.

We have a reward for thieves but we have no reward for the diseases which could ruin us all if they got a foothold on our range. However, we do have some very efficient help and remedies to combat them.

I think these county stock organizations are a great step in the right direction, even though we do have a fine state organization. We need these county organizations as they have many problems of their own that they need to thrash out right here at home.

I also believe in small organizations. They, too, have problems of their own that are not county problems. It is these small district organizations and the individuals that make the county organization; the counties make the state organization; the states make up our national association—which is as it should be.

It is organization and strong cooperation that will keep us best fitted to face any problem that comes before us.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The BELL Ranch

By J. EVETTS HALEY

ILLUSTRATION BY H. D. BUGBEE

IN THE BEGINNING, THE WAYS OF the cattle industry of the Southwest lazily drifted north with the longhorned herds from down in Mexico. The Texans seized upon these ways, polished them up, added tricks of their own and converted them into the fine art of working cattle.

In the 20 years following the Civil War, the industry that had been testing its hoofs and horns in southern Texas burst its bounds and spread across the West. Among the first regions to be taken by the Texans was the eastern half of New Mexico.

But there again the men with the languid accents of Castile upon their lips, and whistling rawhide ropes in their hands, were ahead of them. Then honest money, like venturesome men, showed up where great risk was compensated with chance of profit and success. Thus huge and useful aggregations of eastern capital followed the longhorns and converted the open range into settled institutions for the production of beef. This great historic movement—a sort of saga of the saddle—is suggested by a long procession of cattle and horses that poured out of New Mexico for generations bearing the Bell brand.

The Bell Ranch began, in a way, when Pablo Montoya prayed for a grant of wild land far from the settlements on the Conchas and Canadian rivers. In 1824 Mexico granted him half a million acres there for the use of his flocks and herds. Eighteen years later Don Pablo died, but by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, closing the Mexican War in 1848, such grants were recognized by the United States, and title was confirmed to his heirs by Congress in 1869. Meanwhile another grant had been made overlapping a part of Don Pablo's dominion.

One Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca claimed the grant upon which the town of Las Vegas had grown. Congress recognized his rights, and in lieu thereof granted him five great tracts of about 100,000 acres, each to be carved from the public domain. The second of these, located by his heirs in 1860, was placed across the Canadian River generally north of Tucumcari Mountain. But the country was still unsettled and unused.

In 1870 a fabulous character in pioneer

real-estate promotion, J. Wilson Waddingham, came fogging into the wilderness to buy the Baca and Montoya grants, to quiet the conflict in titles, and to promote them to use. After varying vicissitudes that beset both high finance and drouthy ranges, he and others organized the United States Cattle Raising Company at New York in 1882, with a capital of \$2,500,000. In 1889 they met at Fort Bascom, on the edge of their properties, and changed the name to the Bell Ranch Company.

They enlarged their range to take in some 70 miles of the Canadian and Conchas rivers and three-quarters of a million acres, fenced their holdings, and wondered what to do with three Mexican towns and the village of Liberty that had grown up in their pastures. They embarked on a considerable scale of irrigation, enlarged their herd to 25,000 cattle, built a broad and hospitable headquarters establishment on La Vinta, and turned that grama-grown range of broad mesas, canyons and buttes into one of the best in the West.

By 1898 the expansive promotion of Waddingham had given way to the stable control of the Stoddards and Days of New Haven and New England. Charles M. O'Donel, a cultivated Irishman with a liking for Durham cattle and an obsession with southern military history, was brought in to serve as manager for 35 years.

It was a great horse country, and at one time the range was alive with wild herds. Its cowboys gathered more than a thousand head off its grass in one bunch, bred up their cattle with Durham and Hereford blood and slowly and peacefully moved the squatter Mexican villages outside the range while Manager O'Donel studiously followed the flying tactics of southern cavalry generals through the pages of his splendid library in the comfort of the rambling ranch-house.

And while the seasoning of age is essential to business, the successful management of ranches in depression and drouth depends time and again on the prompt decision and dynamic drive of youthful men who are bred to the saddle. In 1933 the management fell to Albert Mitchell, a native New Mexican. To save its hide he scattered its herds from Pennsylvania far into Mexico in search of grass.

Shortly thereafter the Conchas Dam was built on the ranch, and now government-sponsored irrigation projects turn the sod where Waddingham's waddies were once forced to ride by, if not work on, the Bell Farm. At last the heavy hand of change has fallen on the outfit.

Gone are the Spanish-speaking Dons, gone are Fort Bascom and the frontier forces, gone the care-free life of its pastoral villages—La Ciata, San Lorenzo, San Hilario and Liberty. Gone too, at last, is this great ranch.

But defiant of plow and change are its rugged canyons and colorful mesas, where grass will continue to grow, and where the spirits of men, still mounted on horses, will soar at the sight of that symmetrical mountain that symbolizes the Bell brand, and stands as a monument to the men who made it.—Reprint from "The Shamrock," publication of The Shamrock Oil and Gas Corporation, Amarillo, Texas.



# California Convention

The 31st Annual Convention of the California Cattlemen's Association on Dec. 12-13 drew close to 1,000 cattlemen to Bakers-

**Lobby get-together at the CCA meeting: Lou Rochford, Bakersfield, director of Kern County Branch, CCA; Graeme Stewart, Davis; Mrs. Stewart, Ellis Mercer, Tucson, Ariz.**

field from an area reaching into the northernmost and down to the southernmost sections of the state. The comprehensive list of resolutions which they adopted included protests against possible reinstitution of price and rationing controls, and dealt with other current problems. (A detailed description appears late in this write-up.)

The incumbent president, John H. Guthrie of Porterville, was reelected. Kenneth Flournoy, Likely, and Jake Schneider, Sloughhouse, were joined by newly elected John Baumgartner, Jr., Hollister, in vice-presidential posts. J. Edgar Dick, the assistant secretary, was named acting secretary, following the resignation of Dan C. McKinney—whose retirement from office is announced in the Personal columns of this issue.

The hardship which would come to the consumer in the event of a threatened reinstatement of price controls and rationing of meat was delineated by F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National, in his address at the convention.

In his address, R. J. Eggert, assistant director of the department of marketing American Meat Institute, Chicago, stated, "California's population has more

than tripled since just before World War I, while cattle numbers in the state have increased only about 60 per cent during the same period. . . . This, plus the favorable national outlook and the fact that per-capita meat consumption in California is substantially above the average for the country as a whole, offers an unusual opportunity to cattlemen in California and other western states in the period ahead."

The consideration of the forming of a state-wide junior cattlemen's association was taken up, and initial organizational steps were taken in that direction.

Among other speakers at the California meeting were State Senator Geo. J. Hatfield, speaking on the brand inspection laws; Dr. C. U. Duckworth, assistant director of the state department of agriculture, who took for his subject the foot-and-mouth campaign in Mexico, and Calvin Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz., of the association's traffic department.

Nelson R. Crow, editor and publisher

of Western Livestock Journal at Los Angeles; Prof. H. R. Guilbert of the animal husbandry division, University of California; J. R. Maize, regional supervisor of the USDA meat grading division at Los Angeles, completed the list of speakers.

The program included, in addition, various junior activities; luncheon meetings for officers and committees, and a meat cooking demonstration presided over by Dorothy Wilkinson, home demonstration agent, Kern County.

The Dec. 16 edition of the CCA's mimeographed "Hot Irons" described the convention as "the biggest cattlemen's convention ever held in California."

Resolutions adopted at Bakersfield by CCA delegates stressed a need to promote better public relations for the livestock industry; recommended that moderate domestic requirements of grain be placed ahead of European requirements, that consumers stretch beef supplies by using all cuts below the grade of Choice and that the beef producer utilize all roughage possible and use grain sparingly in feeding only to the grade of Good and then market in orderly manner to conserve pastures and avoid breeding herd depletion; pointed out that production and efficient utilization provide the most effective controls on prices and distribution and expressed opposition to proposed price and rationing controls. Other resolutions opposed passage of the Cooley bill which would place the Soil Conservation Service under the Extension Service and favored the Jensen bill under which SCS would be strengthened under the present administration; commended congressional passage of the Taft-Hartley labor bill; protested extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Further, they urged the BAI to make a new study of tariff regulations governing minimum feeds to livestock in transit with a view to establishing modern, uniform regulations; opposed any changes in the 28-36-hour law; opposed also a proposal to create a Redwood Memorial Forest.

The government acquisition of land was opposed by the California cattlemen, who urged Congress to re-affirm its long established policy of putting public lands in private ownership wherever possible; they also expressed appreciation of the efforts put forth by the Public Lands



At the head table, California Cattlemen's banquet in Bakersfield: (left to right) Jake Schneider, vice-president of the CCA; Mrs. LeRoy Rankin; Mert Weatherwax, Caliente, general chairman of the meeting; Mrs. Weatherwax; Leo Carrillo, San Diego County cattleman who served as toastmaster; John Guthrie, Porterville, president, CCA; Mrs. Guthrie; Dan C. McKinney.





At the California Cattlemen's convention (left to right); Hubbard Russell, Maricopa, past president of that state association and also of the American National; Joel McCrea, Ventura County cattleman. LeRoy Rankin, Caliente, past president of the association, gets "tagged" at the registration desk by Helen Johnson.

Committee and subcommittee in connection with Forest Service grazing policy hearings; and asked the secretary of agriculture to adopt the recommendations for corrective practices as made by the subcommittee. A request was made that Congress re-state its public land policy to eliminate misunderstanding; another request was that Congress enact legislation for examination of all federal power site reservations, so that those not having bona fide value as such be restored to a status subject to the administration of the general land and mining laws. In view of the Mexican foot-and-mouth situation, the resolutions asked for immediate re-introduction of a garbage disposal bill modified to meet the President's technical objections; they urged congressional representatives to insist on a modified bill to eliminate all semblance of compulsory grub control and to limit action to research; favored thorough study of Bang's disease by medical and public health authorities and advised against a universal campaign of compulsory vaccinations or of test and slaughter.

Other resolutions passed at the meeting urged that the presently authorized Central Valley Project be completed and placed in use as soon as possible and urged passage also of Senate bill 912 which would exempt such projects in which private lands are involved from provisions of the Reclamation Act dealing with limitations in acreage; commended the National Livestock and Meat Board for its service and urged cattle producers to give the board liberal support, and congratulated the American Meat Institute for the quality of its advertising services for the industry. A proposed amendment to the state constitution to provide for re-apportionment of the state senate on a population basis was "unalterably opposed" by the Californians, who asked also that the inspection service of the bureau of livestock identification be retained at present

size with the addition of an assistant administrative chief; they suggested that inspection fees be increased to a uniform 3-cents-per-head maximum. Another suggestion had to do with an examination of the activities of the bureau of livestock identification, whereby any possible recommendations for economies could be made; and, also, the establishment of an advisory board to establish general policy of administration and represent the cattle industry in the functioning of provisions of the agriculture code.

The board of forestry and its range advisory committee were commended by the state livestock organization for efforts to develop, through experiment and research, all facts on effects of brush on watersheds and ranges and the possibilities of further expanding the practice of brush burning and reseeding in areas believed susceptible to improvement thereby; the Forest Service was asked to make a survey of possible commercial markets for second growth timber and a study of check dams for erosion and better irrigation.

A resolution was framed with respect to a sportsmen's right of way bill, the provisions of which would have authorized right of ways through private property by the director of natural resources upon fish and game commission recommendation, as a "serious threat to private property rights" in the state. The public utilities commission was urged to act for a reduction in the minimum weight on feeder cattle. A protest was voiced in regard to inadequate state regulation of the application and use of poisonous chemicals for insect and weed control, etc., by airplane or otherwise.

**Protect your future**



*Buy and hold*

**U.S. SAVINGS BONDS**

Next Month in This  
Space—

## CUTTER ROUNDUP

A new column featuring more of the kind of stuff I talk about when I come around and visit with you in person.

for stockmen  
only

When you want new angles about a Cutter product—when you want the inside story on disease control, organized vaccination, health management or some other problem—you'll find them in this column—exclusive!

at your service

If you want an answer to a special problem—write in and give me the details. I'll do my best to help you out. If we don't know the answer ourselves, we'll tell you where you can get it. See you next month with the first episode of "Cutter Roundup"—Yours,

*Jim*

P. S. If you live in California, remember the new state law—after January 1, 1948, all female dairy calves must be vaccinated against brucellosis.

CUTTER LABORATORIES  
Berkeley 1, California

## Association Notes

The Uncompahgre Cattle Growers Association at Montrose, Colo., favored adoption of calfhood vaccination to combat Bang's disease and protested a proposed abandonment of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad's 18 miles of narrow gauge track between Sapinero and Cedar Creek, Colo. Kelso Musser of Delta was named to head a committee that will draft a statement of policy on the Bang's question to be presented to the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association.

Don Galloway, Montrose, was elected president; Bryan Fisher, Ridgway, vice-president; Merritt King, Montrose, secretary; Pat Stealy, Ouray, treasurer, and Floyd Beech, Delta, state advisory board member.

A resolution passed by the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation asks that when the federal government acquires private lands the lands be left in the tax rolls and that transfer be discontinued unless approved by the county court. The resolutions also asked that the Taylor Graz-

ing service be continued as now in effect; that the government pay for federal meat inspection; asked for uniform sanitary regulations of livestock movement.

Wyoming Stock Growers Association executive committeemen in Cheyenne in recent meeting scored Denver newspapers for their attitude on the livestock industry; objected to hostility expressed by the president of the dude ranchers' association and asked for a statement from the organization itself; endorsed the Bulwinkle bill . . . Association Secretary Russell Thorp is author of level-headed logic in a story on public lands in Dec. 28 Rocky Mountain News.

The board of directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association proposes a seven-point program in the foot-and-mouth disease crisis in which it opposes attempted eradication by vaccine; insists on continuation of the slaughter method of eradication; asks reorganization of our forces with elimination of incompetence; insists upon strengthening of quarantine lines within Mexico and on the border; urges construction of a fence along the border; demands continuation of the canning pro-

gram to relieve the surplus cattle situation in northern Mexico.

The policy of the National Grange opposes new federal memorial parks when they include appreciable amounts of private land or when the state in which the land is located objects. The Grange does not believe in controlling prices but if control is started it must start with labor "which is the foundation for most of our costs." It believes "tariff rates should be based on the difference between the economically sound cost of domestic and foreign production."

Members of the Mississippi Cattle-men's Association will hold their second annual convention at Jackson on Jan. 15-16, according to Charles S. Whittington of Greenwood, the president, who states that the group has enjoyed a steady growth during the past year. Slogan for the meeting will be "Balance Cotton with Cattle."

At a Dec. 6 meeting in Fort Collins, Colo., the Larimer County Stock Growers Association elected C. G. Currie of Livermore, president, to succeed Wesley Swan, also of Livermore; A. J. Becksted,



At the recent Nevada convention: C. A. Brennan, Elko; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Strosnider, Yerington. In the right hand shot, left to right: Mrs. Harry Cazier, Wells; Mrs. Fritz Needenrip, Minden; Mrs. L. Horton, Klamath Falls, Ore.



At the Wyoming executive meeting: (left to right) Dr. G. H. Good, state veterinarian, Cheyenne; Bryan Patrick, Torrington; Owen Hoge, brand inspector at large, Cheyenne; Wm. L. Scott, Savery; Mrs. Howard Flitner, president Wyoming Wool Growers auxiliary, Greybull; Mrs. Sam Hyatt, president Wyoming Cowbells, Hyattville; Mrs. Ted Rice, Ten Sleep.



# **I-D-HO! Pardner!**

## **WELCOME**

### **to the American National Convention**

#### **Location of "Water Holes":**

•

#### **THE ELBOW ROOM**

**Hotel Boise**

•

#### **THE LOUNGE**

**Hotel Owyhee**

•

If you can't find the  
maverick you're look-  
ing for in one, he  
may be in the other—  
go look!

When you head into  
the Roundup,  
tie up at our hitching  
rack—come in  
and set a spell—and  
you don't have to tie your  
bull outside!

Let out a whoop and  
a holler if we  
can do anything to make  
your stay happier—  
we're at your service,  
sir.

### **Meet the Herd Boss at Either Corral!**

**HOTEL BOISE**

8th and Bannock Sts.

**HOTEL OWYHEE**

Main and 11th Sts.

Contributions to the Southwest Friendship Train included 34,800 pounds of Armour canned corned beef hash for Europe's hungry, bought with \$7,100 donated by persons in the Kansas City stockyards. Shown at the presentation of the carloads of canned meat are (left to right) Cliff J. Kaney, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange; J. C. Cash, president of the Kansas City Stockyards Company; Jay B. Dillingham, vice-president of the yards, and Clarence Cox, president of the Kansas City Traders Livestock Exchange.

## FRIENDSHIP TRAIN AT K. C.



Red Feather Lake, vice-president; W. J. Purse, Livermore, secretary-treasurer (re-election). The directors are Lyman Linger, Loveland; Don Nesbitt, Livermore; Fred Ripple, Fort Collins; Ralph McMurray, Fort Collins.

A featured speaker was John T. Caine, III, manager of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, and other speakers included Gilbert Hunter of the Colorado game and fish commission; Andrew Hutton, supervisor of the Roosevelt National Forest; W. J. McGinnies, director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Wallace M. Johnson, of the same station, and Rad Hall, assistant to the executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, Denver.

At the 30th annual meeting of the Boulder County Stock Growers Association, held at Lyons, Colo., President Hal

Hall introduced a number of former presidents of the organization who had held varying terms of office, since the first meeting held at Longmont in 1917.

Speakers at the meeting were Dr. B. F. Davis of Denver, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, who discussed foot-and-mouth and Bang's diseases; Ted McCaslin of the county commissioner's office; Forest Supervisor Hutton, and D. O. Appleton, editor of the PRODUCER, speaking on price control and tariffs.

Officers of the association are Hal Hall, president; Leslie Kuhn, vice-president; Turner House of Lyons, secretary.

About 50 men from the Boulder, Colo., section were at a meeting Dec. 16 of the Boulder Stockmen's Association and enjoyed a nice meeting including a good lunch. Speeches made were largely of the informative type and the stockmen

heard about recent Colorado cattle and brand laws, from Ed Paul, state brand commissioner; about a meeting soon to come which Governor Lee Knous has in mind to open up the Bang's question again, by Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Feeders and Stock Growers Association; about grub control, from Al Lane, county agent; about the Mexican disease situation and price control from Rad Hall and Dave Appleton of the American National and the PRODUCER.

Andrew Hutton, Roosevelt forest supervisor, told about an experiment by the Ft. Collins college: In the spring of 1945 some dry land acres were seeded to Russia wild rye and intermediate wheatgrass. The land was used in April, 1947. The wild rye grew excellently and was grazed for 20 days in April, 1947, and the cattle gained over 5 pounds per head per day; then they were put on the intermediate wheatgrass field for a short time and gained 6 pounds a day. Forest Ranger Clayton Weaver and assistant ranger Dave Johns and Game Warden Guyer were introduced at the meeting.

Officers elected were: John Hendricks, Boulder, Colo., president; Will Wells, Boulder, Secretary; Richard Batasso, treasurer, and Richard Scates, Magnolia, vice-president.

\* \* \*

Stockmen are smart to attend their local livestock association meetings. These meetings are full of possibilities for advancement of the industry. For instance, a suggestion was made that the area needed a brand inspector and that loading sometimes had to be held up, and as a result the Boulder section may get the deputy sheriff to do the job—at least they started the ball rolling toward that purpose; again, it was suggested that the secretaries and presidents of the several associations in the area get their heads together occasionally



Participating in the Nevada State Cattle Association meeting, Nov. 12-13, at Reno: (left to right) H. H. Cazier, Wells; John Eacret, North Fork, elected to the advisory board; William Moffat; Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, named a vice-president; George Smith, Elko, re-elected to presidency; William B. Wright, Deeth, president of the American National Live Stock Association.

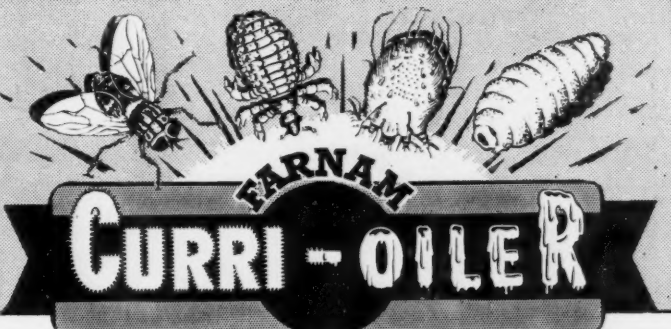


# NEW TYPE *Perfected* CURRI-APPLICATOR!

No More Cans  
Bobbing Up and  
Down! STATIONARY  
5-GAL. SUPPLY  
TANK

Now, for the first time,  
an automatic curri-  
applicator that applies  
either oil or water-  
base insecticides. De-  
Luxe Model . . . RUST  
PROOF CONSTRUCTION  
INSIDE AND OUT!

AUTOMATIC  
AGITATOR Keeps  
Insecticides In  
Solution!



## Successfully Controls GRUBS (WOLVES WARBLES) LICE, TICKS, MITES and other Stock-Pests!

Automatically applies any of the powerful, new insecticides, and automatically brushes them in, thus increasing their effectiveness. Cattle treat themselves where, when, and as often as needed, applying pest-killing insecticides to back, sides, neck, head and ears, where 90% of all stock-pest infestations start.

New type  
"SEAL-FAST"  
VALVE Guaranteed  
Not To Leak!

Longer Life  
Brushes!

PERFECTED  
Distribution of  
oil over entire  
brush arch!

- ★ Knocks GRUBS Before they Mature! . . . Gets them before they break thru and injure hide. Kills lice, ticks and mites! Keeps off flies, mosquitoes, gnats, etc.
- ★ Keeps CATTLE CONTENTED! . . . Cattle enjoy using the Curri-Oiler. Satisfies their natural urge to rub and scratch. Puts them at ease! Keeps off bothersome insects!
- ★ Conditions HAIR and HIDE! . . . Automatic currying and application of soothing oils promotes healthy hair and hides. Sheds rain, sleet and snow!
- ★ Increases PRODUCTION! . . . Users report faster weight gains, more beef. Better finish. Better appearance and increased milk production with pest-free, contented cattle!
- ★ Ends DESTRUCTIVE RUBBING of fences, trees, buildings and feed bunks.

## THOUSANDS NOW IN USE! *Praised by Cattlemen Everywhere!*

Just a few of the hundreds of  
enthusiastic reports from Curri-  
Oiler owners:

CATTLE LIKE IT! . . . "I've seen as high as 9 steers line up to use the Curri-Oiler"—E. H. Swenson, Windom, Minnesota.

FASTER WEIGHT GAINS, LESS FEED! . . . "Cattle rub 'til well oiled, which puts them at ease, free from insects and skin disease. They get fat quicker on less feed and look healthier"—Triple Z Ranch, Plevna, Kansas.

GRUBS CONTROLLED!—"Haven't seen a live warble since I put up Curri-oilers. Wish my neighbors all had them so heel flies wouldn't come around"—Hubbell Ranch, Los Gatos, Cal.

COMFORTABLE CATTLE GAIN FASTER!—"Curri-oilers made cattle more comfortable, gave them a sleek looking coat of hair, and gained much faster"—Miller Stock Farm, Bradford, Ohio.

LICE CONTROL ON RANGE!—"Bulls that were thin and eaten up with lice, now in good condition. Without lice, cattle get more benefit from feed. Hay goes further"—Double Spearhead Bar Ranch, Sunlight Valley, Wyo.

GOOD RESULTS ON GRUBS and LICE—reports Spencer Ranch at New Castle, Wyo. "I think cattlemen should have a Curri-oiler at every watering place."

## Automatic Stock-Pest Control NOW a Practical Reality!

### "FREE TRIAL OFFER"

Enables You to see for Yourself!

Here, at last, is an automatic currying machine that is practical, HAS proven successful, CAN be depended upon for trouble-free service. It makes "automatic stock-pest control" a practical reality for livestock raisers everywhere. Now, no stockman can afford to be without the protection and healthful benefits of Curri-oilers for their livestock. To prove their value to you, we invite you to

## TRY Curri-oilers at OUR RISK!

MAIL COUPON for  
"FREE TRIAL OFFER"  
and Valuable  
32 Page STOCK-PEST  
CONTROL MANUAL

The FARNAM Company DEPT. 800  
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Please send details of "Free Trial Offer" on Curri-oiler and  
"Stock-Pest Control Manual" FREE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address (RFD) \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

John E. Rice  
Polled Herefords  
Sheridan, Wyoming

July 17, '47

The Farnam Co.,  
206 So. 19th St.,  
Omaha 2, Nebr.

Dear Sirs:

We have been quite pleased with our Curri-Oilers. Set one up in our sale heifer lot. Were surprised to see how quickly they began using it. At sale time, these 55 heifers were absolutely free from warbles. We have four machines on skids and move them to any lot we wish.

Very truly yours,

*John E. Rice*

so that the stockmen could better present a united front in straightening out any industry problem that might come up. These are good examples of what stockmen ought more to concern themselves with. Undoubtedly many ideas are carried to the convention rooms that are never expressed, and that's too bad, because the questions brought up always get a reasonable and thoughtful going-over and the chances are they will work out to the advantage of all concerned.

#### LIVESTOCK SANITARY MEETING

In convention at Chicago, the United States Livestock Sanitary Association has adopted a resolution concerning the

Mexican foot-and-mouth situation. In view of the recently revised program, whereunder the slaughter plan will be changed to one including vaccination and quarantine methods, the association asked the Department of Agriculture to "undertake immediate and extensive research work at a suitable location to evaluate the efficacy and practicability of vaccines as an adjunct to quarantines and slaughter measures."

Continued confidence was expressed in the slaughter method of foot-and-mouth disease eradication "when and if the entire program is placed in the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture." The opinion was worded, fur-

ther, that the BAI had done "everything humanly possible" in the situation "under existing conditions"—a belief based on consideration of the report presented by a committee appointed by the sanitary association and sent to Mexico to gather first-hand information.

Dr. R. M. Gow, Denver, Colorado state veterinarian, and Dr. B. F. Davis, also of Denver, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, attended the meeting.

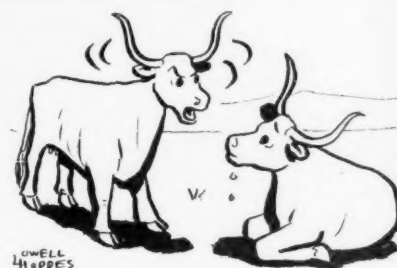
#### Association Sidelights

In the Northwest, officers of the state associations in Oregon, Idaho and Washington will meet at Pullman, Wash., on Jan. 3.

Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association and livestock sanitary commissioner of his state, has returned to Topeka after a recent trip to foot-and-mouth districts of Mexico. With other officials, Mr. Miller traveled 1,400 miles by plane and car and was gone 10 days.

Ellis Mercer, active in the organization of the American National Junior Livestock Association, writes from Arizona that young people who join up before the January convention at Boise will be considered charter members. The dues are \$1, and should be sent to Betty Lo Wells, secretary, Chino Wells, Ariz., or Ellis Mercer, the president, at Mammoth, Ariz.

James A. Hooper, vice-president of the National Livestock Producers Association, writes in the October edition of Stockman's Review that "The number of big game on the ranges of Utah should be commensurate with the range capacity and within the scope that the wealth of the state will permit it when it reaches the point of luxury." Mr. Hooper briefly traces the history of the public lands, pointing out that now "no other interest should be permitted to harvest the feed to which he (the established grazer) is entitled by properly qualifying himself and paying the required fee."



"YOU NEVER TAKE ME OUT GRAZING ANYMORE LIKE WHEN WE WERE YOUNG I"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Record prices  
for Hereford bulls  
among registered breeders  
only go to prove what

**cattlemen  
already  
know—**

That

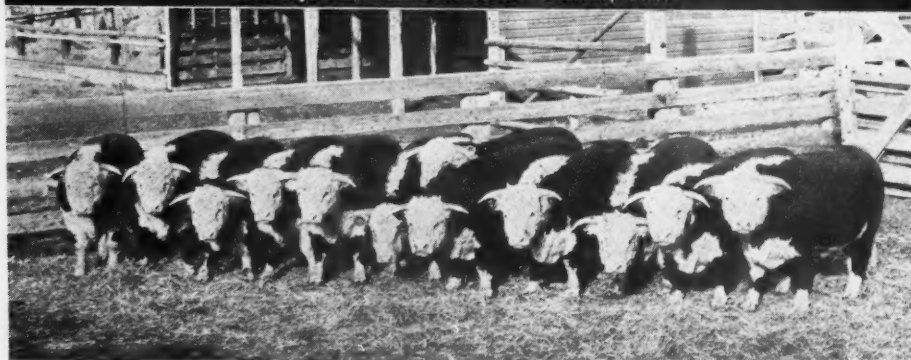
**WHR bulls make good everywhere!**

Hundreds of good WHR bulls go into the best commercial herds every year. They have helped produce more high quality feeders than any other line of breeding.

Try WHR Bulls for Better Cattle  
They Cost Less in the End

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch—Cheyenne**

Champion Load WHR Bulls—Denver, 1947







## HAND IN HAND FOR OVER 75 YEARS

**F**or more than three quarters of a century Union Pacific has enjoyed serving the American Livestock Industry.

Just as we always have been on the alert for new and better ways to improve shipping service, we shall strive to serve the industry in an even more complete capacity during the years to come.

A new livestock dispatch service, utilizing roller bearing-equipped cars, eliminates one stop for feed, water and rest, putting livestock into Los Angeles from Ogden, or Salt Lake City, Utah, in approximately 30 hours.

**U**nion Pacific's new freight classification yard at Pocatello, Idaho, is equipped with modern remote control devices to speed dispatch of freight trains. Another similar yard is planned in Nebraska.

Awarding of scholarships to members of 4-H Clubs and students of Vocational Agriculture in the states served by Union Pacific is being continued.

Union Pacific is proud to have been the first railroad to inaugurate various time and cost-saving services...to eliminate shipping hazards...to provide Dieselized trains and the most modern livestock cars.

# UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Serving the Nation's Greatest Livestock Producing and Processing Areas

## F.-M. DISEASE SITUATION

The new foot-and-mouth program should be regarded as "merely a postponement" of the slaughtering program, according to a House agriculture subcommittee. The committee urged that every effort be made to hold a quarantine line north of the present infected area; that scientists and economists be assigned to study the disease, its prevention and control; that cost of the program be shared by the United States and Mexican governments.

\* \* \*

A conference has been held at El Paso in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease situation. It was arranged at the request of Mexico's Dr. Oscar Flores and included cattlemen from both sides of the border. They approved the revised program recently adopted and asked that it be improved and developed to the highest degree at the earliest possible time. For the United States, a four-border-state group participated in the action and also held a separate meeting where they endorsed the 10-point program recommended by the livestock advisory committee, of which Albert Mitchell of New Mexico is chairman.

\* \* \*

Witnesses at a recent hearing before a congressional subcommittee on foot-and-mouth included Albert Mitchell of Albert, N. M., chairman of the advisory

committee to Secretary Anderson on the Mexican situation, and J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., the vice-chairman.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Brock—speaking as members of the livestock industry and not necessarily for the committee which they head—were joined in their testimony by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National; Robert Kleberg of the King Ranch in Texas, and Chancellor Weymouth, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. All of the men testified on the foot-and-mouth problem. (The advisory committee urged that the slaughter method be pursued wherever possible.)

\* \* \*

The advisory committee on foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico has told Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson that it wants the slaughter program reinstated whenever and wherever possible. The recommendation was made after a quarantine-vaccination proposal was accepted, the change being the result of dissatisfaction, misunderstanding and unrest within the interior states of Mexico and economic shock over the slaughter program.

\* \* \*

Foot-and-mouth vaccine is not manufactured in the United States; the main supply will have to come from Europe and some of it may later be produced in Mexico. Dr. B. T. Simms of the BAI

has declared that only a degree of protection can be furnished by the vaccine—that its effect lasts only for a month or so, wearing off entirely in about six months.

\* \* \*

A release issued by Robert J. Kleberg Jr., president of the King Ranch in Texas, and Thomas R. Armstrong, of Armstrong, Tex., who hold that the present program against the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico is ineffective suggests that—

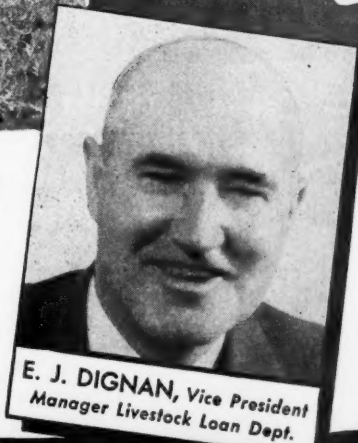
"In dealing with a problem that admittedly menaces our entire economy, our secretary of agriculture should tell our State Department at the outset what we consider the essential conditions and our highest diplomatic officials, supported by our President, should exert every effort to persuade Mexico to agree to them. So long as we agree to finance the project and to alleviate the impact of a slaughter and burial program on the Mexican economy, it is to Mexico's interest as well as ours to get rid entirely of the disease.

"The task of eradicating the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico is not hopeless. However, the hour is late. Much valuable time already has been lost. The job can be done only with the full cooperation of all departments of government both here and in Mexico and the practical and time-tried method of slaughter and burial."



## *A Bank with a Livestock Background*

If you like to do business with folks who understand your problems, drop into our Livestock Loan Department. The personnel of this department has the widest, practical experience with livestock financing that can be found in this region.



**E. J. DIGNAN, Vice President**  
Manager Livestock Loan Dept.

# UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF DENVER

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCERS





## Powerful New "U. S. PATENTED" Process Killer of Grub, Lice, Ticks, Mites and Other Stock-Pests!

Rotenox brings to the livestock industry an entirely new principle in stock-pest control. Kills cold-blooded insects with amazing *paralytic action* . . . yet is harmless to warm-blooded humans and livestock. A **SAFE INSECTICIDE!** (Does NOT contain DDT).

Rids cattle of grubs (*wolves, warbles*) before injury to hides. Penetrates grub breathing holes and does a fast, thorough killing job. Knocks lice ticks, mange mites, screwworm and other costly stock-pest infestations in all classes of livestock.



### THE *Ideal* LIVESTOCK SPRAY CONCENTRATE

**STABILIZED (Hydrogenated) for long-lasting and residual toxicity.**

☆ **EASIER TO USE!** . . . Mixes readily with water or oil. Goes into solution without a wetting agent. Stays in solution without constant agitation.

☆ **MOST ECONOMICAL!** . . . Mixes 1 to 160. Sprays cattle for less than 2¢ a head. Mixes 1 to 640 for dipping.

☆ **SAFE TO USE!** . . . Won't scald or blister! Doesn't leave poisonous residue. Positively contains NO DDT!

☆ **EASIER TO APPLY!** . . . Blends with natural oils of hair and hide. Penetrates and spreads. Does NOT require high pressure application.

## Accept This "FREE TRIAL OFFER"!

Used by veterinarians since 1941, Rotenox has been thoroughly tested and proved effective in all stages and types of stock-pest infestation. To demonstrate its superiority over ordinary Rotenone preparations, or any of the so-called "wonder insecticides", we invite you to try Rotenox at our risk. Mail coupon below for "Free Trial Offer". We'll also send a valuable, 32-page "Stock-Pest Control Manual" that pictures and describes external parasites affecting livestock. Enables you to identify them and control them. Mail coupon below. No cost! No obligation!

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"Stock-Pest  
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Please send details of "Free Trial Offer" on Rotenox and "Stock-Pest Control Manual" FREE.

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## LEADING LIVESTOCK RAISERS *Praise* ROTENOX

WORKS QUICKLY EFFECTIVELY . . . Choc-tow Ranch, Madison, Ga. writes. "We sprayed some young calves that had become badly infested with lice and grubs. Rotenox worked quickly and effectively, and the condition of the calves was remarkably improved within a very short time—free from both lice and grubs. We consider Rotenox superior to anything we have tried before."

*Edward F. Horton*

HAIR LIKE SILK . . . Smith Polled Hereford Farm, Mt. Sterling, Ohio reports . . . "Tried Rotenox first on six pure-bred Polled heifers that had lice and some kind of mange. In two treatments, their hair was like silk and their hides as smooth as could be. I highly recommend Rotenox to everyone."

*Wayne Smith*

KNOCKS BLUE LICE . . . Moses Bros. Ranch, Ireton, Nebr. reports—"We sprayed 150 head of cattle for blue lice and found Rotenox very satisfactory. Also sprayed barns, and there are hardly any flies left."

*William T. Moses*

ONE APPLICATION DID IT—Stanford Mum-mow, Dalton, Ohio writes—"My calves were infested with lice and grub. One application of Rotenox did the trick. It is easy to mix and easy to apply. A little goes a long way, which means economy."

*Stanford Mumaw*

FITS THE BILL PERFECTLY says Medo-Mist Hereford Ranch, Drummond, Montana—"Rotenox gets nothing but highest praise. No sign of lice since using it on a number of habitually lousy cows."

*George W. Lacey*

ALL ROUND RESULTS! . . . Koehler Farm, Giddings, Texas reports—"I've seen nothing better than Rotenox for grubs on cattle. Very effective also for lice on hogs and ticks on cattle. Have you a dealer in Lee County?"

*Herbert H. Koehler*

TUCKER HEREFORD FARMS  
PRINCE DOMINO & BEAU MISCHIEF  
BREEDING

FARNAM Co. DOWEL TEXAS  
Omaha, Nebraska

Jan. 16, 1947

Dear Sirs:

We used the Rotenox you sent us in October and are glad to report we have found NOT ONE LIVE GRUB in the cattle on which it was used. Our cattle were heavily infested with holes in the hide. In their treatment Rotenox gave us the BEST RESULTS (100%) of any similar preparation we have ever used.

Yours truly,  
*Lee W. Tucker*  
Lee W. Tucker

## THE Secretary Reports By F. E. M.

Nelson Crow, the popular publisher of Western Livestock Journal in Los Angeles, made an interesting comment on federal government activities in his speech before the California Cattlemen's Association convention in Bakersfield recently. In referring to the tremendous expenditures of our federal government today, he remarked that it is probably a good thing we are not getting as much government as we are paying for!

Every indication points to the fact that the third post-war round of general wage increases is just getting under way. It will be recalled that in the first round the administration was an active advocate of the unions, actually urging higher wage increases than the unions themselves had expected to receive. This naturally discouraged employers who, under ordinary conditions, would fight tremendous wage increases. There were a few prolonged strikes—General Motors and a few others.

The second round found it much easier going for the unions. It appeared that employers generally were unwilling to

run the risk of long strikes, with the resultant sharp reduction in profits. Some no doubt feared their competitors would pay the wages demanded and reap the benefit of a shut-down in part of any particular industry. Profits were big. So the tendency was to accept without much protest and merely pass it on. If the added cost couldn't be passed back to the producer of raw materials, it was added on to the cost of the finished product. At any rate, either the producer or the consumer footed the bill and it could be said that in this fashion employers have been awfully generous with other people's money.

What will the third round bring? ... Higher prices of course. It appears that the cart is before the horse. There is a lot of talk about controlling prices, and a complete unwillingness to control the cause of high prices.

\* \* \*

Black-market racketeers undoubtedly are watching with gleeful anticipation the proposals of the administration for price and rationing controls. That is right down their alley. They—and they alone—would reap the benefit.

\* \* \*

Trying to gauge what is going on in Washington is more than ever difficult these days. There is only one sure thing, and that is that everybody—Republicans and Democrats alike—is playing politics. The administration proposes, with crossed fingers, a drastic anti-inflation policy. The Republicans substitute for it a voluntary program which may do a little good but will not go very far. Neither of them really wants the drastic emergency powers proposed by the President but neither dares come right out and say so. On only one thing does there seem to be general agreement, and that is that no one dares seriously propose wage control. So, purchasing power will continue to increase and, with it, the inflationary pressure on prices.

\* \* \*

Everyone recognizes the value of research—provided there is a little common sense mixed in with it. A speaker at the recent California meeting in Bakersfield told of a project where the damage done by rodents to a certain range was under study. After determining how many rodents there were and how much grass each one destroyed, the process of multiplication developed the fact that more grass was being destroyed than there ever had been on the range in the first place! That left the researchers in a bad spot: They either had to get their rodents to destroy less grass or do the whole project over.

\* \* \*

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the major cause of controversy between the Forest Service and the permittees is due to a change of policy on the part of the former—a change that demands less and less use of the annual grass production. Recently a Colorado

(TO PAGE 26)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



### THE SWING IS TO SHORTHORNS

Three International Grand Champion Steers Over All breeds under three different judges proves the trend.

1. Shorthorns this year enjoyed their greatest year in steer triumphs over all breeds.
2. Demand for Shorthorn bulls for cross breeding has been the greatest in modern history. The International Congress sale recorded the highest bull average in 30 years at this event.
3. The average price for Shorthorns at auction in 1947 went up 24 percent.
4. New members in the Association hit an all-time high in 1947, 2,333—doubling in six years the entire membership for all time up to that date.

**GET IN STEP WITH PROGRESS—See the Shorthorn Bulls for sale at Denver, Fort Worth and Houston Stock Shows**

Write for other free information and sources of supply near you.  
Subscribe to SHORTHORN WORLD \$1 for 1 year; \$2 for 3 years.

**AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

7 DEXTER PARK AVENUE

CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



# Who pays for bruises?

Cuts and bruises are expensive—an estimated 50 million dollars is lost to the livestock industry each year because of them. Owners of livestock pay the bill in the lowered prices they must accept for animals.

This tremendous annual loss in money is the price Nature charges for cruelty to her living creatures. For unless they are properly fed and cared for, cattle, sheep or hogs fail to reach the weight and quality of which they are capable. Overcrowding of animals in transit as they're moved about the farm or taken to market—prodding or whipping to a point where bruises result—all this mistreatment results in a lowered market value for the livestock.

Owners of livestock who are responsible for cuts and bruises may think someone else takes the loss—but they are largely mistaken. Packers have to reflect these losses in the prices they offer for livestock.

Remember, just as surely as she metes out punishment for cruelty to animals, Nature rewards those who treat them properly. Livestock that is raised and handled with care is certain to bring the maximum price the market can offer.

**ARMOUR** and Company

stockman set an all-time high for a load of feeder calves sold at the International show in Chicago at 60 cents a pound. The second cut off of these calves brought 47 cents per pound. The whole lot averaged over 400 pounds and about 30 pounds heavier than the same calves off the same forest range a year ago, although shipped three weeks earlier this year than a year ago. They had had no supplemental feed. The Forest Service declares that this particular range is deteriorating so badly that it is 70 per cent weeds. It would be absolutely impossible for calves to be in such condition that they would top the great Chicago show if their mothers had had to search

through a weed field to find enough grass to live on.

\* \* \*

The extreme conservationists talk a lot about leaving things for posterity—but just what posterity will do with a lot of dry grass has as yet not been explained.

\* \* \*

Are you coming to Boise? Present indications are for a great convention. You will be well repaid for making the effort to come.

\* \* \*

Cattlemen are becoming more association-minded, if record attendances at 1947 cattlemen's meetings is a criterion.

## The Month's Markets

By H. W. French

**A**FTER 40, WHAT? IT HAS BEEN said that life begins at 40 but what I am thinking about is the \$40 steer at Chicago, which for months has been predicted. Already some have reached \$39. Confusion has prevailed in the market throughout the year, and undoubtedly there will be just as many conflicting signs in 1948.



Mr. French

Cattle producers and feeders have done many new things in 1947, all with the idea of getting best results. The cattleman long in the game has been more cautious than the newcomer, and has made less profit. One prominent feeder, however, refused to change his usual tactics and continued to feed common and medium steers. Usually he fed 30 to 40 days and was satisfied with a per head profit of \$5 to \$10 with little risk. He was in and out of the market regularly and probably made as much money as those feeding long periods and obtaining one big profit.

Choice yearling feeder steers which sold at \$26.50 cost \$207 per head and within 100 days were valued at \$307 as it cost \$1 per day for feeding. A load of good fat steers sold at \$29 and cost \$18.50 as feeders. One man bought 45 calves in the spring, had them dehorned and vaccinated; shipped them to pasture and returned them to market in six months. These calves cost \$21.60 and after all expenses made a net profit of \$3,800.

Recent profits have been diminishing because of the increased cost of feeding and the rising initial cost of feeders. Corn at Chicago around mid-December was quoted around \$2.57 per bushel, and in northern Colorado feeders were paying \$5 to \$5.10 per cwt. as against \$4.60 to \$4.85 only a short time earlier. Recently a big Corn Belt feeder sold 12,000 bushels of his corn and is reducing his feeding operations from 800 to 300 head.

Because of the urgent call for choice and prime grain-fed cattle and the relative scarcity of such offerings, they have been commanding a substantial premium. Although other grades as well as other classes of cattle have had an irregular demand, the market for medium to low good short-feds has been rather indifferent, and the present spread in prices is the widest on record.

The surprising part of the market recently was not the upturn on best grain-feds but the broad demand for cows and the exceptionally big outlet for bulls of all types which carried them to new record levels. Canner and cutter cows also found a ready outlet, and it is

# ABERDEEN-ANGUS DAY at DENVER

National Western Stock Show  
Wednesday, Jan. 21



**60 BULLS** Selling in pens of 3 and 5

**Range Men**—Here is your opportunity to buy uniform, high-quality breeding stock.

Sale begins at 1 P. M.—Feeder Cattle Sales Pavilion  
Sale of individual lots begins at 10 A. M. in the  
Lamont Sales Pavilion—offering 60 Bulls and 40 Females.

For the Catalog, Write NORMAN SMITH, Secretary

**WESTERN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS ASSN.,**  
LARKSPUR, COLORADO



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## Up thru the years...

for more than half a century Tequesquite Herefords have been consistently and continuously improved.

Never sensational, but Tequesquite Herefords have always kept pace with sound breed improvement progress in the development of cattle carrying the best in quality and conformation.

Breeding stock from Tequesquite has been the foundation of many of the most highly regarded commercial Hereford herds of the West.

Tequesquite sires have transformed many out-of-date herds of cattle into efficient modern producers of high-quality beef.



## Tequesquite Ranch, Albert, N. M.

T. E. MITCHELL & SON

## Telephone Service in rural areas *is expanding constantly . . .*



**E**very working day new telephones are installed, pole lines built and wire strung to serve more farms and ranches.

More than 30,000 poles and over 12,000 miles of wire have been added to our rural telephone systems since the beginning of 1946—nearly half of this equipment being installed during the last year.

Many lines have been constructed of new high-strength steel wire which permits the spacing of poles more than twice as far apart as formerly, thereby speeding up rural construction.

Over 14,000 telephones were added in rural areas during 1947.

During 1948 we expect to bring telephone service to many thousands more people on farms and ranches.

**The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company**

claimed that packers are boning out all the low priced cattle and placing much of the meat in the freezers.

### Supplies

Meat holdings increased 127,000,000 pounds during November to total 516,000,000 pounds, up 116,000,000 pounds from a year ago. Beef totaled 130,000,000 pounds, and pork 270,000,000 pounds. The net in-movement of pork and beef was two-thirds above average during November. Out-of-storage movement of lard in November was three times greater than average and reduced holdings by 70,000,000 pounds.

Based on Nov. 1 estimates of grain and oilseed production, the supply of grain by-product feeds and oilseed meals for the 1947-48 season will be 600,000 to 700,000 tons short of last year's supply of nearly 16,000,000 tons. Supplies of oilseed meals will be at least 100,000 tons larger than last season, while grain by-products feeds may fall 800,000 tons short of last season.

It has been estimated that the per capita consumption of meat in 1947 will be about 156 pounds, and for 1948 many are looking for 146 pounds per person. This may mean that the number of meat animals available will be smaller than in 1947 as no letup in meat demand is expected during 1948.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection during November, a moderate increase in calf slaughter, a slight increase in hog slaughter and a minor decrease in sheep and lamb slaughter. For the first 11 months there was an increase of over 4,000,000 head of cattle, 2,000,000 calves, 3,600,000 hogs and a decrease of over 3,000,000 sheep.

With most grades of cattle continuing to work higher and with many still bullish on the near future trend, the sheep feeders and the hog men have been complaining about the prices they have been receiving in the face of light to moderate supplies most of the time. They can see no excuse for the wide differential between cattle, hogs and lambs.

Short-fed cattle have been predominating at many of the markets, and with the exception of Chicago and Omaha the supply of strictly choice fed steers has been very light, while most of the grain-feds at Denver were of the 60- to 90-day variety. The range season is over, and as far as cows are concerned the killers will have to be satisfied with those off of beet-tops and other cheap feeds, and it is known that the cow supply will be below that of last winter.

Late in November choice and prime steers at Chicago were nearly six times as numerous as a year earlier, while good grade fell off about 5 per cent and medium offerings were less than half as numerous. Based on the price of feed, it is expected that the percentage of choice and prime will diminish by the end of the year, and the good grade

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**



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RODUCER



**Staley's  
SOYBEAN OIL  
MEAL PELLETS**

**SURE HIT THE MARK**

Years of study and interviews with ranchers and western experiment stations have gone into the development of STALEY'S Soybean Oil Meal Pellets.

Convenient, economical, easy-to-feed, with correct granulation and hardness, palatable STALEY'S Soybean Oil Meal Pellets fit into the feeding plans of modern ranchers. Available in four types and three sizes — see the Staley dealer in your territory.

**Staley Soybean Oil Meal Pellets**

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
$\frac{3}{8}$ " Dia. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Length Mineralized	$\frac{5}{8}$ " Dia. $\frac{7}{8}$ " Length Mineralized	$\frac{3}{16}$ " Dia. $\frac{1}{4}$ " Length Mineralized	$\frac{3}{16}$ " Dia. $\frac{1}{4}$ " Length No Minerals

THE STALEY CUSTOMER NEVER GUESSES—HE KNOWS

**A. E. STALEY MFG. CO.**

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

FEED DIVISION

PAINESVILLE, OHIO



January, 1948

# SALES

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## THORP HEREFORD FARMS

Britton, S. Dak.

## SPRING BULL SALE

Monday, March 15, 1948—Aberdeen, S. Dak.

To be held in Fair Grounds Sale Barn the Evening following South Dakota Association Winter Sale held same day in Aberdeen, S. D.

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## 140 HEAD COMMERCIAL ANGUS COWS AND HEIFER CALVES

SALE FEBRUARY 19 — 12:00 NOON

1 MILE EAST AND 2 MILES NORTH OF WATKINS, COLORADO  
Transportation to and from East Colfax Air Park, Located on Route 40

Also 1 registered bull—Emirus of Angustorra, bred by Losgren McGregor Stock Farms, Ada, Minn.—and 4 Registered Heifer Calves.

For other information write  
JIM HOOVER & SON Sterling, Colo.

OR  
C. E. & IDA A. TUPPS & SONS  
9707 East 17th Avenue Aurora, Colo.

should increase materially.

During the third week of November choice and prime beef steers averaged \$34.07 against \$33.57 a year earlier. Good figured \$28.89 and \$26.10, respectively, and medium \$22.70 and \$20.20, respectively. Common were up more. Average for all grades was \$29.35, up \$5.23 from a year ago when good predominated.

### Market Data

All in all, the market trend shows that there is good demand for meat—yet there are some sections of the country where the movement is not very free. Some retailers have devised schemes to attract the customers, even offering to sell at wholesale plus a weekly charge for service. This idea does not result in

much, if any, saving to the consumer unless he is a big buyer.

Chicago reported an all-time high of \$39 on beef steers, with a new record of \$35.50 on heifers. Medium to good cows sold largely at \$16-21; canners and cutters at \$11-13.50; bulls often at \$20-21.

There was a marked scarcity of replacement cattle and calves at Chicago and diminishing supplies at other markets, the percentage at Denver being the smallest since the beginning of the fall season. Demand was irregular, with buyers usually wanting good to choice carrying plenty of flesh. Prices at Denver appeared higher than at any other point, and near the close dealers were receiving many loads from Sioux City and Kansas City apparently because of the cheaper cost.

### Feeding Possibilities

High price of corn and other feeds should have a tendency to curtail the market for feeding cattle but to date buyers have not shortened their buying, probably because of the stronger tendency of the fat-cattle market. Should the fat-cattle market break sharply (and there are a few who believe it will) it will be necessary for replacement buyers to demand price cuts.

Fewer cattle will be fed this winter. The movement of feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during November was much



**"EARLIER CALVING...STRONGER CALVES**

**AND BIGGER CALVES AT WEANING. THAT'S WHAT WE GOT ON**

**PURINA RANGE BREEDER CHECKERS"**

says C. E. Tupps, Aurora, Colo.



The Tupps ranches at Aurora and Elizabeth, Colo., were among the first to see the benefits in a HIGH LEVEL OF VITAMIN A in range feed. They have been pushing for earlier calving as part of their "Beef for Age" program. Earlier calves they find, get more good spring grass ... are bigger at selling time. Earlier calving was resulting in lots of death

losses. Then, last winter, they fed Range BREEDER Checkers, fortified with vitamin A, to their cows. "We had a 97% calf crop in March," reports Mr. Tupps, "and lost none due to disease. The cows were in better shape, the calves bigger at birth and many pounds heavier at weaning than we have ever had them before."

For quick delivery, order from your Purina Dealer or Salesman, or phone to—

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smaller than a year ago, but there was an increase for California and Colorado. Eight Corn Belt states from July through November received 19 per cent less than the corresponding period last year and the smallest since 1944. The increase in California is general in all feeding areas. The big gain in Colorado is in the northern section although there is some increase in the Arkansas Valley.

Feeding in western states is up primarily because of the big increases for Colorado and California but there is an increase in Arizona and the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska. The eastern dry-land area of Colorado, however, will show some decrease, and in other western states feeding operations will be below last year.

Finishers often paid \$25 to \$26 and occasionally higher for fleshy 850-pound to 1,100-pound steers at other markets, choice to fancy light yearlings making \$25 to \$26.25. Good to choice heifers were taken at \$19 to \$22.50, but frequently short-feds went back to the feedlots at \$23 to \$24.75. Most of the cows cleared at \$12.50 to \$15 but near

the close some calves were reported at \$15.25 to \$16.

The movement of replacement stock

from the Southwest was slackened materially and most of the recent offerings were thin and evidently came from

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Why not start the New Year right? Resolve to get at least one new member for the American National in 1948. The association fights for YOUR cause. Keep it strong!

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS ★ HEREFORDS ★ SHORTHORNS

THE  
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LARGEST  
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## NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW

FAT CATTLE  
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DENVER UNION STOCK YARDS

**JAN. 16 THRU 24**

### SALE CALENDAR

Quarter Horse Sale.....Jan. 19  
Hereford Sale.....Jan. 20  
Aberdeen-Angus Sale.....Jan. 21  
Feeder Cattle Sale.....Jan. 22  
Palomino Sale.....Jan. 22

**THE WEST'S MOST USEFUL LIVESTOCK EVENT**

January, 1948

# STOCKMEN

Understand This and You Understand the Importance of  
Selling Your Livestock at a Terminal Public Market



**"The producer or feeder of beef cattle has nothing to do with setting the price of the finished fat animal. That price is determined in the market place on a basis of competitive bidding."**

Testimony of A. A. Smith, First Vice-President of the American National Live Stock Association, before a Congressional Investigating Committee.

Every contract to sell on the range or in the feedlot helps the buyer evade the competitive bidding at the market place and hurts the whole livestock price structure.

**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARD  
COMPANY**

areas where feed was poor. Recent late rains are expected to alleviate the situation to some extent but little benefit will be derived from wheat pasturing.

## Hogs

Hog receipts showed material increase and for a time the market worked downward but later enjoyed considerable recovery. Late in November offerings were the heaviest since May, 1944. Not only was the salable supply large but the number direct was so heavy that it was necessary for the packers often to kill hogs on Saturday and Sunday to avoid congestion.

While quality has not fallen materially because of the high price of corn, there were some 160-pound to 180-pound arrivals which hardly graded good. On the other hand, many of the 200-pound to 270-pound barrows and gilts were highly finished and such weights were most desirable. Average weight is falling, partly because of the smaller percentage of sows.

There was a big movement of lard. Only a few months ago lard was selling at 17 cents, Chicago basis. However, because of a continual increase the market rose above 29 cents but by mid-December had fallen to below 27 cents. The good demand for lard has helped the market for heavy hogs and the price spread between weights has narrowed except when those below 200 pounds are included.

Packers bought freely on the break and shipper competition also was good. Fluctuations were sharp and frequent, and mid-December prices for barrows and gilts were up \$1 to \$1.50 under 180 pounds and up \$1.50 to \$1.75 on heavier weights, sows meanwhile showing 25 to 50 cents advance as compared with a month earlier.

Before the big runs of late November and early December many were predicting that the run next January would be larger than February although normally the February supply is larger than January. The unexpected big run recently may mean shorter receipts than expected after the turn in 1948.

## Sheep, Lambs

Sheep and lamb supplies have been moderate and often there were sudden upswings in prices. Lambs fluctuated more than ewes but the price tendency for both was up. Quality has been irregular and many mixed shipments have been received, these offerings running from medium to choice and indicating no sorting before shipment. Fed westerns are gradually increasing in volume but at many points natives predominated.

Fieldmen report that the movement of

**FIGHT  
INFANTILE  
PARALYSIS**

Join the  
**MARCH  
OF  
DIMES**

JANUARY 15-30

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ALYSIS

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Colorado fed lambs will not get under-  
way to any extent until the middle of  
January, and for the next few weeks  
expect lamb prices to rise rather than  
fall. Some outlandish predictions are  
being made about prices for early 1948,  
these experts looking for a sharp rise in  
the face of moderate receipts and ex-  
pected high prices for competitive cattle.

Mid-December prices for slaughter  
lambs at Chicago were 50 cents to \$1  
higher despite some closing weaknesses.  
Ewes were 50 to 75 cents higher and  
held firm at the finish. Late in Novem-  
ber fat lamb prices hit the highest level  
since September with bulk grading good  
to choice at \$23.50 to \$25.35, although  
natives passed \$25.25. Later most good  
to choice cleared at \$23.50 to \$24.75,  
though the closing limit was \$24.15.  
Shorn lambs were taken at \$23 to \$24.85.  
Most of the good to choice fat ewes  
scored \$8.75 to \$10, and common to me-  
dium \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Feeder lambs were scarce at Chicago,  
some good 79-pound offerings making  
\$21 and shorn kinds scoring \$19. Prices  
for feeders at Omaha and Denver have  
been holding well. Omaha reported good  
to choice generally at \$21 to \$22, but  
at Denver any number of good to choice  
fleshy lambs made \$22 to \$23.25.

Official estimates indicate that lamb  
feeding this winter will be the lightest  
since 1929. Late rains and snow im-  
proved the moisture situation in the  
wheat pasturage areas of the Great  
Plains but the area suitable for lamb  
grazing remained limited. Previously  
many feeder lambs were shifted to  
northeastern Colorado and western Ne-  
braska and these areas show substantial  
increases. The number in western  
Kansas and Oklahoma and in the Texas  
Panhandle is 75 per cent less than last  
year.

Western Kansas has only about 250-  
000 lambs on pastures. Colorado lamb  
feeding may be 15 to 20 per cent bigger  
than last season but the western states  
as a whole may feed as many as a year  
earlier although California operations  
hit a new high for recent years with  
270,000, exceeded only in 1936. Most of  
the increase for California is in the  
southern part of the state.

## GOOD EYE-JUDGMENT NEEDED BY STOCKMAN

Every rancher will agree that livestock  
judging is the basis of all animal hus-  
bandry, says Joseph Muir, extension ani-  
mal husbandman at Washington State  
College and secretary of the Washington  
Cattlemen's Association.

In order to get a good idea of the value  
of an animal as a feeder or breeder, says  
Muir, the stockman must usually judge  
the animal by its outward appearance.  
There is perhaps no business that relies  
so much upon eye judgment as the live-  
stock industry. It is impossible to look  
at an animal and tell just what it will  
do; but we know from experience that  
certain types generally produce desired

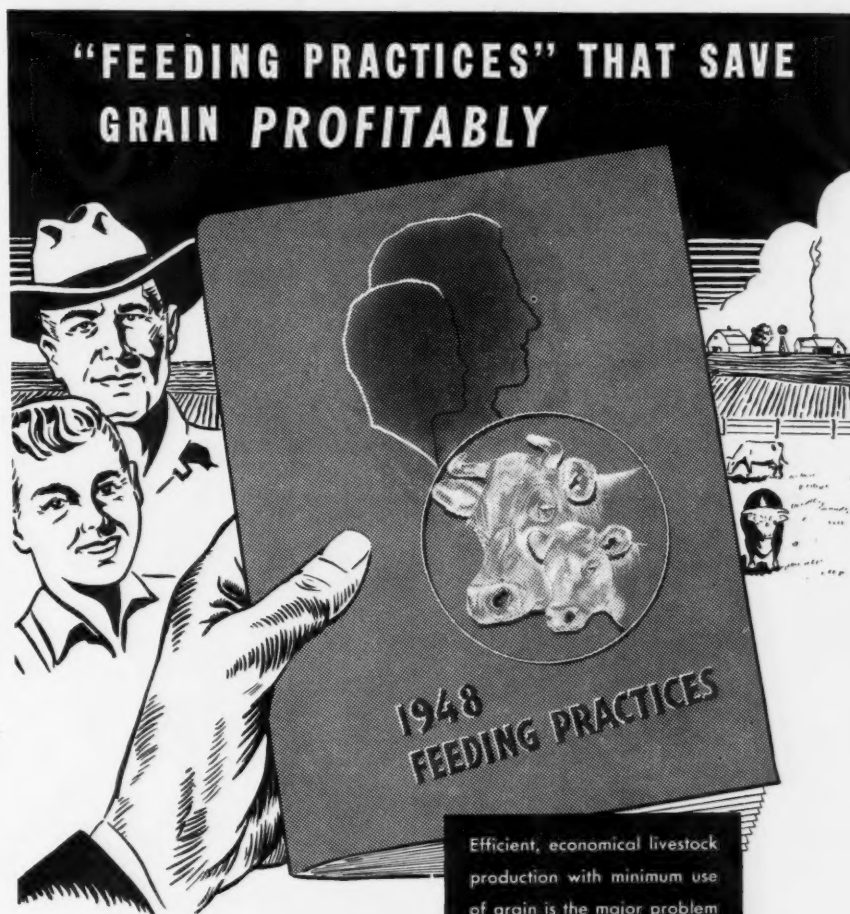
results.

The first step in cattle judging, con-  
tinues Muir, is to get a mental impression  
of what an ideal animal should look like.  
The animals that produce the most meat  
are blocky, shortlegged, low-set, deep-  
bodied, square-rumped and full-quar-  
tered, with short neck and broad head.

It is seldom necessary to put your  
hand on feeder cattle in judging them.  
Their type and value can be more nearly  
appraised at a distance of 20 feet or  
more from the animal. Use some imag-  
ination in attempting to visualize how  
these animals will look when they are fat.

Each part of an animal has a relative

value. In most meat animals the loin  
is first in importance. That is where  
the high-priced cuts are found. Next in  
importance come the hindquarters, back  
and ribs, then shoulders, neck and bris-  
ket. We know that above all else a beef  
animal should have plenty of muscle or  
natural fleshing. We also know that the  
shorter and thicker the muscle the more  
tender it is. Thus the ideal meat-type  
animal is one of a short, deep-bodied,  
blocky, low-set form. This type has the  
ability to transform feed into meat more  
efficiently. And beef cattle are produced  
for just one main purpose nowadays—  
pounds of meat.



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Efficient, economical livestock  
production with minimum use  
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in 1948 for stockmen and  
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## Only Grazing Can Convert The Great Grass Resources

(Continued from Page 10)

est Service has had control of these lands for more than forty years; that total livestock numbers now permitted are less than 50 per cent of the number grazed in 1918, despite substantial additions to the forest areas. No better proof is needed that the constant cry of overgrazing is based upon a change of policy rather than upon an actual physical condition. I might suggest that, if the livestock industry on lands privately owned had not done a better job of management than has been done on the forest areas, we would have been in bad shape for meat during the recent war. Despite the sharp reduction in numbers permitted on forest areas, despite large withdrawals of land for national parks, monuments, army use, reclamation, etc., the livestock industry of this country produced more meat during the war period than ever before in the history of this country. That could not have been done on deteriorated ranges or on depleted farm lands.

No intelligent person would believe that a livestock producer or a farmer would deliberately ruin the lands on which he depends for his livelihood as has so often been charged by careless-

speaking governmental employees who are more interested in putting out propaganda on which to support pleas for bigger and better appropriations than in stating the facts. Of course, there are spots here and there where actual damage

has been done. That is inevitable. The difficulty of maintaining good distribution of livestock in grazing areas does sometimes cause damage in limited areas; but surely nothing is gained by excluding livestock altogether because of

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**Min-A-Lak** contains minerals and enzymes, often lacking in grains and roughage. Market topping livestock need sufficient minerals. Min-A-Lak can help supply needed minerals and s-t-e-e-h your feed . . . and that means savings in your pocket.



**Puritan-40** is a 40% protein concentrate containing all known essential amino acids plus vitamins. You need not waste high priced grains. Increase their feeding value by adding economical Puritan 40. There's extra profit for you when you feed for fast gains, reach markets early.

A few good sales territories still available. Salesmen and supervisors write for information

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**Farnam  
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High grain prices and the corn shortage make rolled grains an even more economical feed than ever before. Whole oats, wheat, rye, barley, rice and kafir are difficult to chew and cannot be utilized efficiently by the animal. ROLLING prepares these grains for easy digestibility and avoids dusting which often causes digestive disorders. A prominent cattleman states, "A bushel of whole oats when rolled makes nearly two bushels of feed. Bushel for bushel they are about equal in feeding results." **ROLLING ALMOST CUTS HIS OATS BILL IN HALF.** Use a Farnam Grain Roller to increase your feed supply 10% to 50%.

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The Farnam "Farm Size" Grain Roller meets the needs of the farmer, dairyman and stockman. Two big 5½ inch diameter grooved rollers will process up to 60 bushels per hour. Only 3 H.P. required. Positive steel gear drive. Equipped with large flat pulley for tractor power, V-Belt pulley for electric motor or small gas engines. **HEAVY DUTY ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT. EASILY ADJUSTED FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.**

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Selling not more than 200 head from those nominated by 65 breeders in 15 states.

Denver is unsurpassed for both quality and numbers and has solved the problems of thousands of breeders and commercial cattlemen for 37 years. Solve yours there this year.

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Spend plenty of time in the HEREFORD Bull Carloads, Jan. 16-24. HEREFORD bulls by the head, the carload or the acre. HEREFORD females to improve and enlarge your herd.

**FOR CATALOG OF THE JAN. 20th AUCTION WRITE**

**AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION**

**300 WEST 11TH STREET, KANSAS CITY 6, MO.**

**February 3—The Fort Worth HEREFORD Sale—February 3**

this fact. It is well-known, and proved, that undergrazing, even aside from the fire hazard that results, deteriorates a range almost if not quite as badly as overgrazing. The type of forage changes

in many cases, weeds take over and the result is generally bad.

The question is whether to take the judgment of an experienced livestock man who grew up in the business and,

in many cases, has spent a lifetime in one area or the judgment of a young college graduate with his magnifying glass which he uses to count the spears of grass in order to make learned deductions therefrom.

These facts make it entirely clear that only through the livestock industry can the grazing lands of this area (both federally and privately owned) be brought to their highest possible use. When it comes to the planning of ranch management and to the fullest possible use of both private and federal lands consistent with the public interest and the economics of the situation, I will stick with the stockmen.

### THE PIG CROP

The 1947 pig crop, totaling 84,138,000 head, showed an increase of about 1 per cent over last year, says the BAE. The spring pig crop was only slightly larger than last year; the fall pig crop of 31,352,000 head was 3 per cent larger than last year, although the number of sows farrowing in the fall season fell 5 per cent below the intentions reported in June. A decrease of 11 per cent from last spring is indicated in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1948. The number of hogs over 6 months old on farms and ranches on Dec. 1 was smaller than last year despite the slightly larger spring pig crop this year.

**THE SLIGHTEST BREEZE**  
**BRINGS ALL THE WATER**  
**YOUR CATTLE WANT**


**WHEN YOU USE**  
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**AMERICA'S**  
*Complete LINE*

Windmills Shallow Well,  
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So why not make your cattle raising job an easier one. Ask your Dempster dealer about this windmill and the Dempster complete line, today.

**DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.**  
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## Watch those LIVESTOCK trends!

*This is especially necessary in times of uncertainty—such as the present unsettled period. Keep posted—with the twice-monthly releases from the*

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SPRAY USING  
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(1.8¢ Per Gal.)

### THE SAME DDT

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tests in Kansas!

Water suspension type, recommended  
over oil types, for livestock.

**50% DDT Wettable POWDER**  
24-Pound Carton . . . . . \$13.50  
(Eight 3-lb. bags) . . . . .  
3-Pound Bag . . . . . \$1.90

For spraying cattle with a power  
sprayer, use a 3-lb. bag to 100  
gallons of water. Will treat 125 to  
175 head. Write for complete in-  
formation on pest control.

**POWER SPRAYERS**  
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## KILL WEEDS FOR ONLY \$3 AN ACRE

2-4-D Powder, 70% Dichloro-  
phenylacetic. Use 1½ lbs. to 100  
gallons of water. For small quan-  
tities, 2 teaspoons per gallon.

50-Pound Drums . . . . . \$2.10 lb.  
10-Pound Drums . . . . . 2.20 lb.

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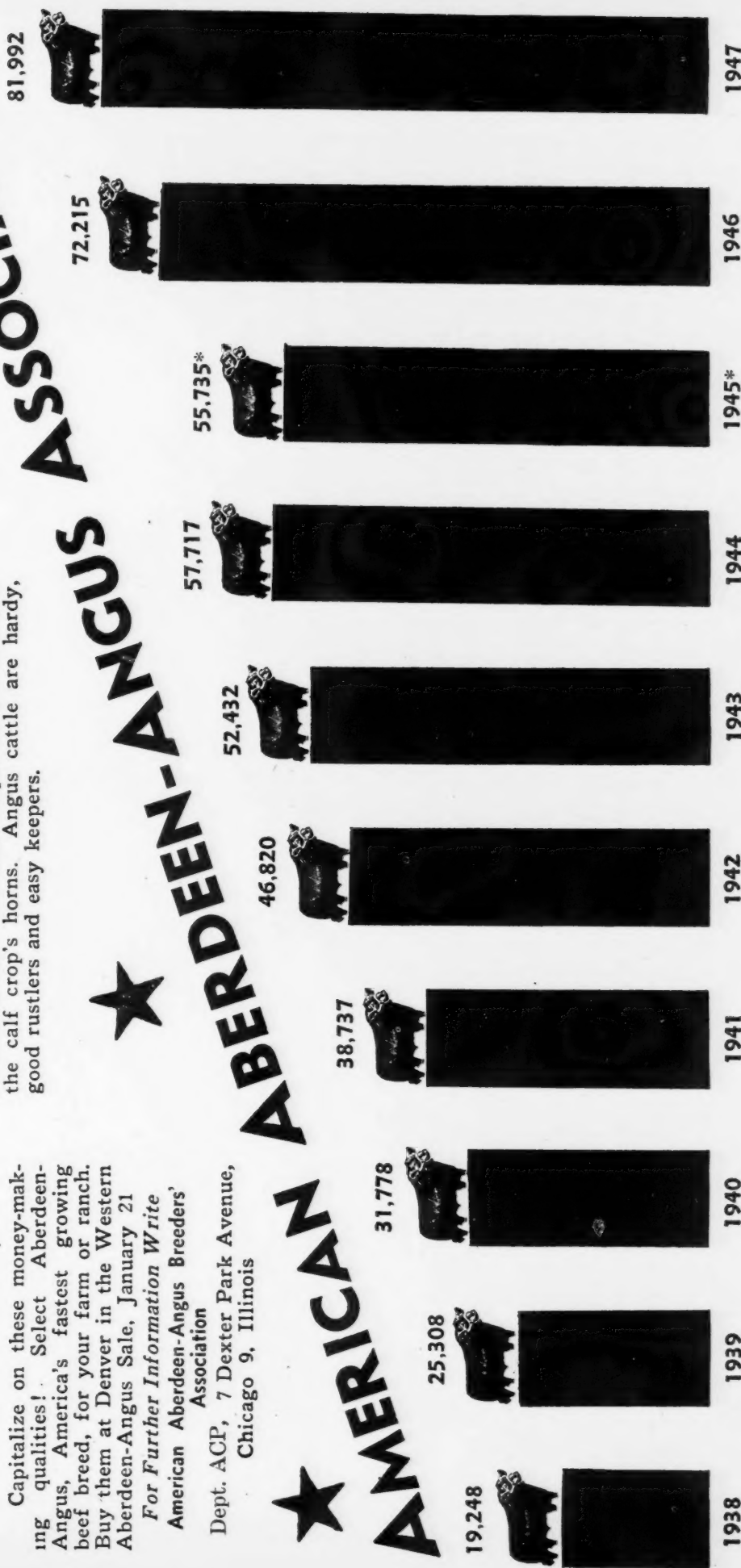
## This remarkable forward progress of the BLACKS

With a herd of Angus cows, western cattlemen find there is seldom trouble from cancer eye, pink eye or sunburned udders. Larger calf crops are possible due to less calving losses among the Blacks. Angus calves weigh more at weaning time. There is no messy dehorning and consequently no dehorning setback. Using Angus bulls on horned cows eliminates 95 per cent, or more, of the calf crop's horns. Angus cattle are hardy, good rustlers and easy keepers.

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## FACTS AT WORK

(Continued from Page 9)

West be reserved for hunter, fisherman and tourist (about half the land in the West is owned by the federal government)? The Izaak Walton League, for instance, which continually pounds away at the need for recreation areas and just as continually defames the stockman in his use of grazing land, has never touched on that question. But the simple question was asked by Mr. Mollin at the broadcast. The critics insist that the tourists' dollar is a mighty important source of wealth for people of the West, never admitting that the livestock industry produces perhaps more real wealth

for the West than any other industry. This simple fact was stated by Mr. Mollin at the broadcast. The critics do not say a word about the greatest production of meat in history during war when meat was needed but say instead that the stockmen have ruined the range. The inconsistency in this sentence was shown by Mr. Mollin at the broadcast.

We commend Dr. Crofts for looking into both sides of the range use question and for his straightforward admission that he was wrong in some of the contentions in his original broadcast. When all the facts are known the public also will revise its opinion—maybe even some of the critics will, too.

## Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

You remember I wrote how we were really going to celebrate Christmas here in Skull creek valley, well I mean we certainly did. The teacher drove her Ford out to the ranch one day and asked for me but old man McDowd knowing how I felt about visiting with women told her I was away and he talked to her. She was taking up a collection for a Christmas program at school. McDowd finally told her if she would have all the children there Christmas eve and have them sing a carol or two and recite 2 or 3 poems that the Skull creek ranch would take care of the rest to which she agreed. We sent Slim Ackerman up in the hills to get a big tree, the cook made pop corn balls and a lot of fine fudge candy, and I went to town and bought presents for her and her 11 children, also presents for some other children in the valley. There is an old man by the name of Shuck Wilson who lives over in the hills who has a mustache and a goatee and looks some thing like Buffalo Bill did only he is much fatter than Bill was. We talked him into being the Santa Claus. There is no back door in the school house so we histed him through a window at the proper time but he slipped and fell down behind the tree. Ever one sure hollered when he raised up on his hands and knees and peered around the tree at them. They said his eyes glittered in the light and he looked just like a scared lynx cat until he stood up to welcome the children. He then told them all about the birth of Jesus in a manger among a farmers sheep and chickens where the three wise men on their burros found him. This all happened in the out skirts of a town called Bethlehem which perhaps you have read about. He said the boy grew up to be a fine young man and preached far and wide in that country and done a lot of good where ever he went. He also said ever one should read about him and endeavor to follow his teachings. Then he said it would sure be a

blessing if he would come back some day and work around this Skull creek neighborhood awhile. That remark was uncalled for but he got a big hand from some of the audience when he said it. After the recitations and songs by the children he distributed the presents. Then he said he had a surprise for all. He called the widow and Tex to the platform. Holding up his hand like a range riding sky pilot he formerly introduced them to ever one and said he wished to announce their engagement to all the inhabitants of this great cow country. You should have seen the widow that night. She is sure a fine looking woman, gray haired, slender, and carries her self like one of those duchesses in a story book. If I wasn't so wrapped up in this cattle business I wouldn't mind marrying her my self, but Tex has got her, or she has got Tex. Tex was dressed for the occasion and his boots sure shined. He certainly looked swell in his Sun. clothes. Ever one then went up and shook hands with them. Tex then made a short speech in which he said he was certainly a lucky man to win the love of such a wonderful woman as Mollie (that's the widow's name) and he would do his best to make her happy. He said that he understood the date for the wedding was set for the near future and barring any unforeseen incidents like a San Francisco earth quake or another war with Spain it would be held as scheduled and he would be there his self. Then the boss stepped up to the front and presented the widow with a check for 700 dollars made out to Tex to apply on that vine covered cottage being the calf bonus we earned last spring and which we had told him to hold for this purpose. The widow then cried quite a little like women do and said she was so happy on this Christmas eve and thanked ever one for being so nice to her.

We have had an open winter so far with very little feeding to do.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## HIDES . . . . . By H. W. F.

The hide market had a continued firm undertone and steady to strong prices prevailed. Native steer hides with weight made 37 cents at Chicago, mixed weights scoring 37½ cents and extreme lights reaching 39 cents. There was little change in branded hides. Native cow hides reached 36 cents and branded sold at 34 to 34½ cents, branded steer hides usually making 33½ to 34 cents. Small packer hides usually went at 33 to 35 cents.

Hides received at Chicago for the year through Nov. 29 totaled 345,053,000 pounds against 299,801,000 pounds a year earlier, while shipments stood at 370,438,000 pounds and 211,073,000 pounds, respectively. Shoe production in September was placed at 40,921,000 pairs, or 5 per cent above August. October production was placed at 46,000,000 pairs and November production at 40,000,000 pairs.

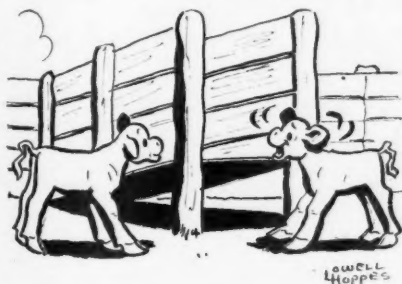
## WOOL . . . . . By H. W. F.

Most of the types of available domestic wool was quiet at Boston but this is normal for the end of the year. There is need for fine and ½ blood wools by topmakers and manufacturers although these grades were rather scarce. Most houses expect to contract these grades after the first of the new year.


European buyers are keen competitors in the foreign wool markets, and indications are that Europe will have ample cash credits to buy the large quantities they require. Some of the auctions in Australia were cancelled due to strikes in the clerical departments.

Some good 12-months Texas wool was purchased in Texas from private owners at a clean price of \$1.35. Some scoured fall Texas wool scored \$1.12-\$1.15. Graded Montana, privately owned, fine staple wools sold in Boston at \$1.28. Choice staple 12-months Texas wool brought 50 cents, grease basis. Most orders for fleece wools will be placed in the new year.

The tariff on wool was dropped from 34 cents to 25½ for wools finer than 44s. Wools finer than 40s but not finer than 44s held at 17 cents, and wools finer than 40s not used for floor coverings held at 13 cents. Basic rate on mohair was reduced from 34 cents to 22 cents.



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# RANGE BULLS

at the

## National Western Stock Show

Denver, Colo.

## Jan. 16 thru 24

Come first to the John Clay office on the second floor of the Exchange Building. From there a member of our well-qualified, experienced organization will show you through the pens and help you to select just the type and kind of bulls that you want in the price range of your choice.

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CHICAGO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH, EAST ST. LOUIS, SIOUX CITY, SO. ST. PAUL, FT. WORTH, SAN ANTONIO, OGDEN, AND DENVER





This is Big Boy, the Shorthorn steer which 18-year-old Claude Millwee, junior feeder from Fort Cobb, Okla., brought to the International show at Chicago for grand champion honors. The animal is an 18-month-old roan and weighed 1,100 pounds when shown. Claude paid \$75 for him when the animal was three weeks old and received \$8 a pound, for a total of more than \$11,000, including awards, at the show. With him are, left to right: Frank W. Harding, Col. E. N. Wentworth, Capt. Richard de Quincy (judge) and Clinton K. Tomson, secretary, American Shorthorn Breeders.

SEE US AT DENVER STOCK SHOW

**WITWER** Est. 1899  
*Herefords*

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**MAKE MORE PROFITS UNDER  
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Wise cattlemen demand a hornless beef breed. Aberdeen-Angus are naturally polled. This dominant characteristic means minimum losses from injuries in the pasture, in the feedlot or in shipping. No losses or setback from costly dehorning. Hornless heads and uniform Angus type produce greater profits! Write for free descriptive literature.



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Aberdeen-  
Angus Breeders' Association**

Dept. A-3, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois

40

## Good Condition Pays

In a November speech before the Oklahoma Livestock Conservation and Production Clinic at Oklahoma City, Rogers E. George, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, assured producers, "It is exceedingly rare that an animal over-stuffed with either feed or water brings more net returns than it would with a proper fill and in proper condition. Animals that have been reasonably treated in loading and in transit present a better appearance on the market and sell for a higher price than do animals that show evidence of bruises or injuries, or evidence of bad handling. Healthy animals, free of grubs and other indications of poor condition, sell for better prices." In touching on the present need for conservation so that Europe's hungry may be fed, Mr. George said, "Knowing the stockmen as I have for the many years spent in the livestock industry, I am confident of their ability not only to give the fullest possible cooperation to the government's program but also to continue to produce a quantity and quality of meat animals through the provident use of all available sources of meat producing materials . . . I feel quite confident that the livestock industry has, in the great public markets, a system of marketing that will come through with flying colors in any test."

## The Chicago Show

The second International Live Stock Exposition to take place at Chicago after a five-year wartime lapse has gone into the records as the largest in the 48-year history of the show. Almost 450,000 persons attended during the week, and 12,825 entries of stock were booked.

"Big Boy," the Shorthorn which won the grand championship in the steer class (and shown on this page) took the top auction price of \$8 a pound—weight, 1,100 pounds. The reserve grand champion in that class was a Hereford from the University of Wyoming which took a \$3.25-per-pound price. Herefords also took the carlot grand championship for Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Ia., selling for \$61.75 per cwt.

Farm youth took a lively part in the International proceedings. Some 1,400 boys and girls came from 47 states and Canada for the 26th annual 4-H Club Congress held concurrently with the show.

An educational exhibit housed in a 60-foot cooler and showing progress in the development of meat cuts was one of the attention-getters at the recent International Show in Chicago. Installed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the display taught lessons in conservation, nutrition and meat cookery, employing some 60 meat cuts paraded before onlookers on a 40-foot endless conveyor.

Among the interesting exhibits at Chicago's 1947 International Show was one in which the National Livestock and Meat Board displayed over 100 of the little-known—and more economical—cuts of meat. This exhibit stressed the fact that these cuts are of the same nutritive value as more expensive ones. Another display emphasized the importance of meat in the diet of growing children.

A report which followed the intercollegiate meat judging contest and the lamb carcass contest at the exposition expressed the belief that "the industry at the distribution level is becoming a more specialized operation guided by experts in the field, and that the producers of our meat animals are trying to produce a higher quality, less wasteful carcass." Sixteen teams of college boys competed in the meat judging contest and the majority of them were able to judge very closely although given as many as 10 carcasses to grade at a time.

## BILLINGS SALE HELD

Despite stormy weather that somewhat slowed sales after the first day, about 225 Herefords, Angus and Shorthorn bulls made high averages in the second annual Bull Week at Billings (Mont.) Public Stockyards, early in December. Quality of the bulls was reported as superior to that of a year ago, and demand centered on the bet-

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**

ter bulls in the fi in 1946. 100 bull \$481.88; At a signors plans w the serio two.

**NEW SOUTH**

Exhibi sition a endar f Tex., w tory fa floor o ings. T as a s who do 4-H clu mals to After dents' again l accordi teen o to ente

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ter bulls. Prices were also higher than in the first such private treaty sale, held in 1946. Early results showed the first 100 bulls sold brought an average of \$481.88; the top 50 reached \$546.50.

At a banquet and meeting for consignors and other interested persons, plans were made for the third sale of the series, on the same basis as the first two.

### NEW FEATURES AT SOUTHWESTERN SHOW

Exhibitors at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, on the calendar for Jan. 30-Feb. 8 at Fort Worth, Tex., will be the first to use new dormitory facilities provided on the second floor of each of six new livestock buildings. The new accommodations are seen as a special convenience for herdsmen who do not reserve hotel space and for 4-H club and FFA boys who bring animals to the show.

After a lapse of five years, the students' livestock judging contests will again be a feature of the Southwestern according to a recent announcement. Fifteen or more college teams are expected to enter.

### GREAT WESTERN SALE HELD

At the early-December Great Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles, the grand champion Hereford steer, at \$3.25 per pound (15 cents a pound more than the price paid last year for the show's grand champion steer) brought a total of \$3,298.75. The 490 head that went through the sale ring averaged 39½ cents a pound—the highest price of record at the Great Western auctions. The grand champion carload of Herefords brought 45 cents a pound for 15 head. The top 4-H Angus went for 72½ cents a pound, while the open division Shorthorn class attracted a high bid of 50 cents.

### DENVER SHOW TO HAVE NEW SPACE FACILITIES

At Denver, Manager John T. Caine III of the National Western Stock Show advises that there will be good housing and exhibition space for purebred livestock entered in the Jan. 16-24 show. A new building, to be completed by that time, will provide box stalls for 60 to 70 Quarter Horses and Palominos, and space for many other animals besides—with sufficient aisle space, in addition, to allow spectators a comfortable view of the animals on exhibit.

A feature event to be held in the new building will be the "Junior Hall of Fame"—a special showing of livestock owned by youngsters.

### AND NEW CONTEST

A new livestock judging contest for college students will be a feature of the National Western. Although contests have previously been held for students to judge individual animals, for the first time a carload judging contest has been scheduled this year.

January, 1948

# BULLS

## FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

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ROGGEN COLORADO DENVER  
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Have 55 weaned heifers ready to sell at any time.

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### ATLANTA PLANS SHOW

IN RECOGNITION of increased interest, in Georgia, in the production of more and better livestock, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will sponsor the first state-wide livestock exposition there. Time scheduled for the event is the week of Apr. 19, 1948.

### Breed Notes

At the Chicago International, 37 Shorthorn bulls sold for an average of \$1,378—highest in 30 years for the breed in that sale—with the top bull reaching a new modern high of \$9,100.

At the annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, held during International Week, H. L. Straus was elected president, and E. M. Sims of Elkhart, Ind., vice-president; Clinton K. Tomson was re-elected secretary. Mr. Straus, serving as chairman of the meeting in the absence of Thomas E. Wilson, the retiring president, reported an increase in new membership—a total of 2,333 for 1947 as compared with 2,096 in 1946, and a 100 per cent increase in six years over all previous time in the history of the organization.

Reports from the 1947 International Livestock Show at Chicago state that though the auction sale of Polled Shorthorns did not top the sale average of

## TOP RANGE BULL SALE

PRINEVILLE, OREGON . . . FEBRUARY 26, 1:00 P.M.

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### 50 GOOD GROWTHY BULLS AND 25 FOUNDATION FEMALES

SHOW AND CATTLEMEN'S BANQUET FEBRUARY 25

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#### BULL

While a farm girl was milking a cow, a bull tore across the meadow toward her. The girl did not stir, but continued milking. Observers, who had run to safety, saw to their amazement that the bull stopped dead within a few yards of the girl, turned around and walked sadly away. "Weren't you afraid?" asked everyone.

"Certainly now," said the girl. "I happened to know this cow is his mother-in-law."—Exchange.

#### BOOKSHELF ITEM

A new free booklet issued by Chapman-Gilbert Company, 2201 Kettner Blvd., San Diego 1, Calif., tells how to build an all-purpose power sprayer.

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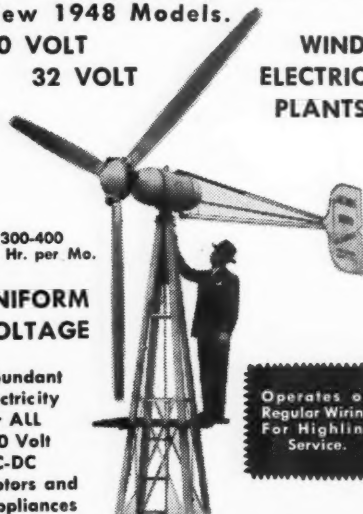
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event in other respects. Last year 43 head averaged \$738, with some high tops and a noticeable distance between highs and lows. This year 54 head averaged \$661, with prices even all along the line from a \$2,500 top.

An average of \$802 was marked up on 49 Herefords at the recent Chicago International. The average price of 27 females was \$786 and on 22 bulls, \$827. The top bull brought \$5,000; the top female, \$3,000.

Forty-six head of Angus selling in the International Livestock Show at Chicago averaged \$1,215; 15 bulls came to \$1,011 apiece and 31 females to \$1,311.

The Colorado Hereford Association has issued rules and regulations to govern in its range bull sale, scheduled for March 26, 1948. The committee in charge of arrangements reports that only bulls of serviceable age will be featured, in an event timed to meet the needs of the buyer.

### Breed Meetings

Marvin Bull, Cedaredge, Colo., is the new president of the Western Slope Hereford Association. Jerome Craig, Whitewater, Colo., is vice-president and Humbert Reese, Rifle, Colo., is secretary-treasurer. Directors are Ed Joseph, Norwood, Colo.; Jack Reagor, Toponas,

Colo., and Arthur Lammers, Meeker, Colo.

Organized a year ago, Florida's Pan-American Zebu Association is offering competition to the already existing American Brahman Breeders Association. The new group is also active in Texas.

Arrangements are well under way for the second annual Oregon Shorthorn Breeders Association show and sale, to be held at the Crooked River Roundup Grounds, Prineville, Ore., Feb. 25-26, 1948. The sales committee has already completed its selection of the 50 bulls and 25 females which will be consigned.

Norman Warsinske of Billings, Mont., will serve as auctioneer in the sale, to be held the afternoon of the 26th; Harry A. Lindgren of Oregon State College will judge in the show.

Officers of the Oregon Shorthorn Breeders are: Claude C. Brennan, Prineville, President; J. F. Short, Redmond, vice-president; E. L. Woods, Prineville, secretary-treasurer.

The early-December annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association at Chicago is reported as one of the largest ever held, with more than 750 breeders and guests attending the banquet on the 3rd. Of feature interest was the auctioning, for \$5,000, of the 1,000,000th registration number in the organization's herdbook. Secretary Frank Richards told delegates of an all-time high registration for the fiscal year



The first, and organizational, meeting of the Arizona Brahman Breeders Association was held Nov. 15 at Tucson and the 40-some ranchers who attended outlined as their purposes the dissemination of factual material about Brahman cattle to cattlemen of their state; meeting requirements for showing Brahmans under the same conditions as other beef breeds, and making sure that Brahman breeding stock imported into Arizona meets specifications. The breed, which stands the heat of Arizona summers well, has been well received in the state in the 10 years since its introduction there, and it was felt that a state organization of the breeders was now justified. Officers elected to lead the activities of the first year are shown here, left to right: Robert Barber, secretary-treasurer; Matt Baird, president; R. C. Locke, vice-president.



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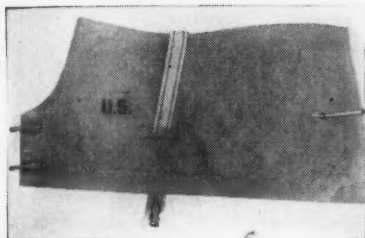
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1947 of 81,992, with 69,574 transfers; memberships for the year, 1,668.

New officers of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, elected at the recent Chicago convention, are: J. Milt Tudor, Olin, Ia., president (succeeding W. A. Rafferty, Morocco, Ind.); J. J. Hendren, Fowlersville, Mich., vice-president. J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo., continues as treasurer and Frank Richards, Chicago, as secretary.

**SHARING THE CREDIT!**—We had a wonderful sale and believe your magazine contributed to its success.—Wesley D. Fields, Idaho Hereford Ranch, Gooding, Ida.

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January, 1948

## Experiments in Land And Livestock

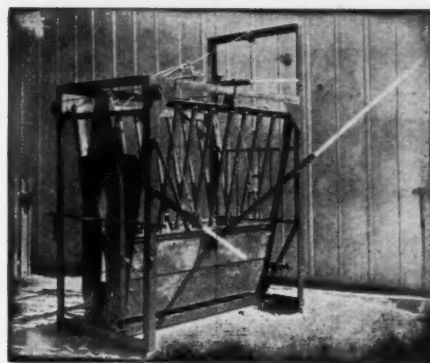
A RELEASE from the Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, says that experimental work in the control of disperse-carrying insects shows it is possible in some cases to kill these pests by feeding to animals certain chemicals that will make the blood of the animals deadly to the blood-suckers that prey on them. Typhus-carrying lice and yellow fever-carrying mosquitoes have been killed in this way. However, while the results of the research are regarded as highly significant, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine wants to emphasize that the new knowledge is not yet in a form for immediate and practical application, and cannot be so exploited.

**COFFEE PULP** (waste from the coffee bean) can be substituted, pound for pound, for corn as cattle feed for milk production. The knowledge is a development of recent tests under specific conditions at the agricultural cooperative station in El Salvador, undertaken cooperatively between agricultural technicians of that nation and the United States.

A SYSTEM of year-long grazing is termed the basis for profitable range livestock production in a recent report published by the North Dakota Agricultural College experimental station. An outstanding development of the past 20 years has been the division of the range into pastures set aside separately for summer and winter grazing. "Under the old system of continuous grazing, the range most suitable for winter use was often grazed down before winter set in. As a result, grass was short—whereas winter feed requirements were relatively high." Under the new method there is said to be the greatest practicable use of the native range, supplemented with the necessary minimum of winter feed.

**POSSIBILITIES** of feeding cattle wood molasses made from culled hardwoods mixed with cottonseed cake are being studied in Louisiana, according to recent Forest Service reports. Scrub oak, presently looked upon as a weed, is one of the woods being tested for the purpose.

**SPEAKING** before the assembled members of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago, a USDA animal husbandman described experiments conducted in Texas from August, 1941, through November, 1946, designed to determine the most practical methods of supplying range cattle with phosphorus. Most consistently good results were obtained with a group of cattle which received phosphate in the water supply. Condition of the cows was uniformly good throughout the test. They pro-time high registration for the fiscal year



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#### Operated By One Man

Adjustable for small or large cattle. Will stop and catch an animal quickly and safely.

#### Does Not Miss

Almost impossible for animal to be either hung up or injured. Each of its operations is smooth, fast, precise and easy to operate. Can be loaded into trailer by two men. Every owner is an ardent booster.

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American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1.

#### Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

#### Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

#### Farming

The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

#### Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

#### Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

#### Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, covies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

#### Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

#### Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairv Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tailwagger, m. \$4.50.

Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

## MAGAZINE MART

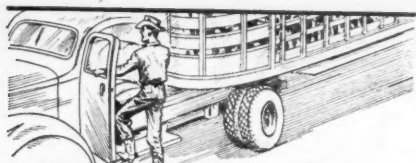
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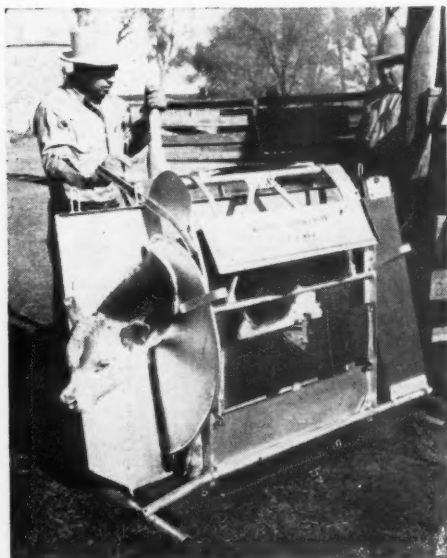
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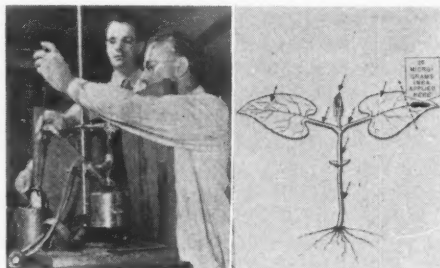
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## KeirseY Tilting Chute

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duced a very high calf crop percentage each year and there were no symptoms of phosphorus deficiency. By this method it was possible practically always to maintain the inorganic phosphorus of the blood at proper level.

Healthier livestock may be the result of a recently disclosed means of tracing radioisotopes with a Geiger counter to follow the course of any element or compound through the bodies of men, animals and plants by what is known as the tracer technique. It is believed that the tests will lead to correction of mineral de-



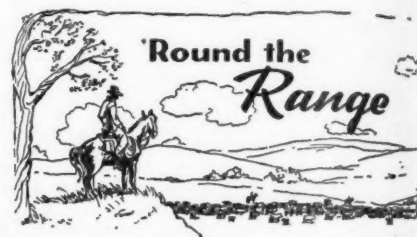
ficiencies in cattle feed, for one thing... In the first picture, chemists wearing rubber gloves, using long-handled tools and working behind a heavy lead shield to minimize exposure to harmful beta and gamma radiations transfer to an all-glass synthesizing apparatus a small amount of radioactive iodine solution from a bottle shipped in a heavy lead container from the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn. In subsequent steps radioactive isotopes are introduced into the leaves of plants; the second picture shows how the radioactive material is absorbed by a leaf and moves along to other parts of a plant, from which sections are taken at the end of three days.

Members of the American Society of Animal Production on Nov. 29 heard a report on an experiment at the Colorado agricultural station indicating that, from the practical feeding standpoint, it would pay to add a protein supplement to the wintering ration of calves if they were sold at the end of this period. The value of such a supplement, however, is questionable if the calves are carried on through a grazing and fattening period. The prepared paper was read at the annual convention of the society in Chicago.

An unusual kind of plant poisoning not previously recognized has been described in a Wyoming university experiment station report. The poisoning is a lung injury which affects both sheep and cattle and is believed to be caused by stunted arrow grass, a common meadow plant on poorly drained saline soil. Animals suffering from the injury carry their heads high and seem unable to get enough air.

A noticeable difference in yields between two common strains of crested wheat grass (one of the most popular grasses for the dry-land soils of the area) has been reported by workers at the Archer state experimental farm in Wyom-

ing. Results of a six-year study showed in a series of seeded grass pastures that the standard strain produced the largest amount of feed, as measured by gains in weight of lambs pastured on the plots. Fairway, the other strain, produced slightly lower yields. Both of these out-did other stands of pure seeded grasses, it was indicated.



Wheat exports are really big business. Extension Service Farm Economist Harry G. Anderson has written an article dealing with wheat exports which in the past four years of record-breaking crops have played an important part in feeding the world. Mr. Anderson brings out that those four, and one other crop (for the year 1915) have been the only ones ever to exceed a billion bushels. A combination of favorable weather conditions and large seedings resulted in the bumper production for the 1946-47 season, of which about 28 per cent was exported. Further, for the three years ended Oct. 1, 1947, exports of United States wheat totaled nearly 1.1 billion bushels; this is reported to exceed the total exports of the preceding 16 years.

SPIKING what he termed a rumor, R. N. Miller, extension engineer at Washington State College, has declared that stumps will not burn faster or more easily if they are treated with salt-peter. He added that to his knowledge the treatment had never done any good and hearsay had always been found to be the basis for the belief.

With total tonnage showing a 24 per cent increase over 1946, Swift & Co. reports an all-time record in sales for this past year. The figure for 1947 (their fiscal year ended Nov. 1) at \$2,248,766,634 compared with \$1,308,364,155 for 1946. Net earnings from all operations of the huge packing firm were \$22,334,977.

The livestock goal suggested by the government for 1948 would mean the production of about 21.3 billion pounds of meat, compared with the 23 billion produced in 1947. This would provide about 143 pounds of meat per capita for domestic consumption, compared with this year's 156 pounds per person.

COWS with udders that are tight full of milk are much more likely to have the ends of their teats frozen than are moderate producing cows, and even a heifer with small teats should be watched when turned out on stormy days.—From North Dakota Agricultural College release.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## PERSONAL MENTION . . .

Dan C. McKinney, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association, has resigned from that post to go into ranching north of Elko, Nev.

C. J. Abbott of Hyannis, Nebr., president of his state's stock growers association, addressed a group of midwestern farmers recently at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago. Mr. Abbott made the point that the future supply of meat is imperiled by fear of a return of price controls and rationing. He said the high cost of food is due to (1) devaluation and demonetization of gold in 1934; (2) creation of indefinite abundance of paper currency and credit over the past 15 years, and (3) competitive purchases by the government for export of grain and other foods recently.

The O. M. Franklin Serum Company opened a new office at Billings, Mont., on Dec. 1, with Jack D. Hanson, of Denver, Colo., as manager.

Effective Dec. 31, L. H. Douglas will retire at Portland, Ore., after 36 years of government service. For the past 10 years Mr. Douglas has been the assistant regional forester in the North Pacific region.

Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinarian of Montana for the past 34 years, has been singled out for the highest honor given for service in his field. It is the 12th International Veterinary Congress Prize, awarded Dr. Butler for his work in controlling livestock diseases in Montana.

From his Baca Grant Ranch at Crestone, Colo., Alfred M. Collins recently shipped 50 bull calves sold to Babbitt Brothers at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National has been named third vice-president of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, at a Chicago meeting.

The Dec. 15 issue of Time magazine carries a pages-long story of the vast King Ranch in Texas. In addition, "Bob" Kleberg appears on the cover.

H. L. Kokernot, Sr., of San Antonio, Tex., was the subject of an article in the July-August number of the National Live Stock Producer. The Cattleman, in its December issue, reprints this story and describes the tribute paid to the widely known livestock pioneer on Oct. 30, when leading figures from his own and other industries gathered at a dinner to pay honor to him.

Colonel F. W. ImMasche, a native of Kansas, has been made an assistant director of the livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, working under Director Harry E. Reed in an administrative and advisory capacity. Colonel ImMasche, before serving for five and a half years in the air forces, was on the staff of the Farm Credit Administration.

January, 1948

The Arizona Cattlelog has devoted the back-page cover of its November edition to a short biographical story of Dwight Bancroft Heard, (1869-1929), Boston-born resident of Phoenix who in 1915-16 served as president of the American National Live Stock Association.

A picture of Dr. George H. Hart, head of the animal husbandry division at the University of California College of Agriculture, has been placed in Chicago's famed Saddle and Sirloin Club.

Norman H. Smith, American National member of Larkspur, Colo., has been appointed to the board of directors of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.

Northwestern property transfers made news recently when the 300-acre Glasgow-Nagel ranch near Chewelah, Wash., was sold to a Walla Walla purchaser. . . The 10,829-acre Bales Cattle Ranch in Grant County, Ore., has been sold by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waldorf of Salem through a Portland realtor. The original log house, built 80 years ago, still stands on this place.

A recent office visitor in Denver was Norman Barlow of Cora, Wyo. Mr. Barlow is chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the American National and chairman, also, of the executive committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Texas ranchers in the areas around Marfa and Alpine recently donated 41 Hereford calves for use in a children's hospital and orphans' home. Among the generous contributors was Mrs. L. C. Brite, widow of the 1927-28 president of the American National.

From Birney, Mont., Lyman Brewster writes that he and Mrs. Brewster are busy moving from the Quarter Circle U Ranch. Their new home will be the famous Three Circle Ranch, which they are leasing for a period of several years from the Brown Cattle Company.



"The Use of Disinfectants on the Farm" is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1991 issued by the USDA. In it you will find a complete coverage of the subject as it concerns various disinfecting agents, methods of application on farm premises, equipment that can be used. (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington.)

The Union Pacific Railroad has printed in booklet form a biography of Major General Grenville M. Dodge (1831-1916) who is described as a "maker of history in the great West." The material formed the text of an address made by George F. Ashby, president of the line, before the Newcomen Society in New York City, on Nov. 25.

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## "WHERE TO BUY" DEPARTMENT

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### MISCELLANEOUS

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MOUNTED STEER HORNS for sale. Seven foot spread. Free photo. D. L. Bertillon, Mineola, Tex.

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To THE EDITOR (Cont. from Page 6)

**PLENTY OF SNOW**—Have had an unusually snowy month—about 8 inches on the ground. It's hit zero a couple of times this month. Everyone feeding plenty of hay. Enclosing check for another year of the Producer; like it very much.—Mrs. Orral Laughlin, Wheeler County, Ore.

**FOR WANT OF A SHOE**—We have about eight inches of snow which has fallen in the past two weeks, making feeding necessary. Hay and pasture this past year were among the best ever produced but help was so scarce that much of the hay crop remained standing.—Thor Naaden, Burleigh County, N. D.

## Obituaries

**Ralph Gedney:** Prominent Idaho stockman and former director of Idaho Cattlemen's Association, died of heart attack in December. His ranch was at Hagerman, Ida. Mrs. Gedney is secretary of the Idaho Cowbellers Association.

**John Meadows:** Widely known cattleman of Cochise County, Ariz., at Douglas . . . Mrs. "Dixie" Packard: Widow of B. A. Packard, also at Douglas . . . Mrs. Bob Francy: At the home ranch near Vernon, Ariz. . . Mrs. Tom Heady: At her Santa Cruz County (Ariz.) ranch.

## Range, Livestock Report

The Dec. 1 report of the Denver Western livestock office of the BAE indicated that western ranges had fair to good feed. November storms had covered some northern ranges with snow and given needed moisture to the dry areas of the southern plains and Southwest. Milder weather in early December opened some of the northern ranges. November grazing conditions were not too favorable in some northern states, with livestock showing some shrink. Livestock was generally in good condition, except in the Southwest.

Cattle were generally in good condition except for some southwestern areas where range feed has been dry and short. Snow and storms caused some shrinkage in northern sections, but cattle were generally in good condition to withstand adverse weather. Marketing of cattle and calves was fairly heavy during the fall, but the November, 1947, movement of western cattle and calves was generally smaller than in November, 1946. There was a continued strong demand for stocker and feeder cattle.

Sheep in the northern and western states were generally in good condition, with a little more shrinkage than usual from November storms in local northern areas. There was little indication of any check in decline of sheep inventories.

## CALENDAR

Jan. 13-15—Annual Convention, American National Live Stock Assn., Boise, Ida.  
Jan. 15-16—Mississippi Cattlemen convention, Jackson.  
Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.  
Jan. 20—National Western Hereford sale, Denver.  
Jan. 21—National Western Angus sale, Denver.  
Jan. 21—Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders midwinter meeting, Denver.  
Jan. 22—National Western feeder cattle sale, Denver.  
Jan. 25-29—National Wool Growers meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Jan. 30-Feb. 8—Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Jan. 31-Feb. 15—Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, Houston, Tex.  
Feb. 18-20—National Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale, Chicago, Ill.  
Feb. 24-29—Southwest Livestock Show and Roedo, El Paso, Tex.  
Feb. 27-29—Arizona Cattle Growers convention, Kingman.  
Mar. 1-5—Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Amarillo, Tex.  
Mar. 4-7—San Angelo Fat Stock Show, San Angelo, Tex.  
Mar. 12-21—Tulsa Livestock Exposition, Tulsa, Okla.  
May 28-29—North Dakota Stockmen meeting, Minot.  
June 3-5—South Dakota Stock Growers meeting, Hot Springs.  
June 8-10—Wyoming Stock Growers meeting, Douglas.  
June 10-12—Nebraska Stock Growers meeting, Omaha.  
June 24-26—Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders meeting, Boulder.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Dec. 16, 1947	Dec. 17, 1946
Steers—Choice	\$31.50-39.00	\$28.00-35.00
Steers—Good	25.00-34.00	23.00-31.00
Steers—Medium	20.00-26.00	15.00-24.00
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	27.00-29.00	17.50-23.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	20.00-22.00	13.50-16.50
F.&S. Steers—Gd.-Ch.	20.00-23.25	16.50-19.00
F.&S. Steers—Cm.-Md.	15.00-21.00	12.50-16.50
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	26.65-27.00	22.50-23.50
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	25.50-24.00	23.00-23.35
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	9.25-9.75	7.25-7.50

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)

	Dec. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945
Frozen Beef	116,125	88,334	95,736	129,750
Cured Beef	14,278	13,386	5,572	10,250
Total Pork	270,209	187,971	209,946	287,771
Lamb, Mutton	18,980	11,893	15,696	21,539
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	70,021	90,437	40,623	75,785
Total Poultry	316,743	277,870	301,030	256,500

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	Dec. 18, 1947	Nov. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946
Steer & Heifer, Ch.	\$51.00-53.50	\$42.00-48.00	
Steer & Heifer, Gd.	45.00-48.00	37.00-42.00	
Steer & Heifer, Com.	38.00-43.00		
Cow—Commercial	30.00-34.00	25.00-28.00	
Veal—Choice	39.00-44.00	28.00-40.00	
Veal—Good	35.00-40.00	26.00-36.00	
Lamb—Choice	40.00-44.00	38.00-42.00	
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	43.00-45.00	38.00-40.00	

## FEDERAL INSP. SLAUGHTER

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp. & Lbs.
Nov., '47	1,337,000	762,000	5,501,000	1,471,000
Nov., '46	1,348,000	656,000	5,434,000	1,529,000
11 Mos., '47	14,178,000	7,260,000	12,861,000	15,215,000
11 Mos., '46	10,061,000	5,251,000	39,261,000	18,539,000

## Simms Editor Record Stockman

Willard Simms, World War II veteran, newspaperman long on the job at the Record Stockman, is now editor of that publication and other periodicals published by the company. Forrest Bassford, who has edited the papers formerly, will become affiliated with the Western Live-Stock reporter, a California publication which goes to its subscribers monthly and bimonthly.

## PICTURE CREDITS

The typical beautiful Idaho scene on the cover, courtesy of Union Pacific Railroad; p. 10, American Meat Institute; p. 11, courtesy Union Pacific; p. 12, courtesy Boise Chamber of Commerce.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER